THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XI. CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1878. NUMBER 10.

Peace.

BY CHARLES DE KAY.

A keen wind gleams, and all the ground
Is bare and chapped with bitter cold;
The ruts are iron; fish are found
In ice encased as in a mold;
Now frozen hill-tops ache with pain,
And shudders tremble down each shy
Deep rootlet burrowing in the plain;
Now mark the sky.

She softly pulls a downy veil
Before her clear Medusa face;
This, falling slow, abroad doth trail
Across the wold a feathery trace
Beneath whose folds the moaning earth
Asleep him stretches dreamily,
Forgot both pain and summer's mirth;
Soothed by the sky.

—*Scribner's Magazine.*

The Old Sampler.

Out of the way in a corner
Of our dear old attic room,
Where bunches of herbs from the hillside
Shake ever a faint perfume,
An oaken chest is standing
With hasp and padlock and key,
Strong as the hands that made it
On the other side of the sea.

When the winter days are dreary
And we're out of heart with life,
Of its crowding cares a-weary
And sick of its restless strife,
We take a lesson in patience
From the attic corner dim,
Where the chest still holds its treasures,
A warder, faithful and grim.

Robes of an antique fashion,
Linen and lace and silk,
That time has tinted with saffron,
Though once they were white as milk.
Wonderful baby garments
Broidered with loving care—
By fingers that felt the pleasure,
As they wrought the ruffles fair.

A sword with the red rust on it,
That flashed in the battle tide,
When from Lexington to Yorktown
Sorely men's souls were tried.
A plumed chapeau and a buckle,
And many a relic fine;
And all by itself the sampler,
Framed in with berry and vine,

Faded, the square of canvas,
And dim is the silken thread:
But I think of the white hands dimpled,
And a childish, sunny head.
For, here is a cross, and in tent-stitch,
In a wreath of berry and vine;
She worked it, a hundred years ago,
"Elizabeth, aged nine."

In, and out, in the sunshine
The little needle flashed;
And in and out on the rainy day
When the merry drops down plashed.
As close she sat by her mother—
The little Puritan maid,
And did her piece on the sampler,
While the other children played.

You are safe in the beautiful heaven,
"Elizabeth, aged nine;"
But, before you went, you had troubles
Sharper than any of mine:
Oh! the gold hair turned with sorrow
White as the drifted snow,
And your tears dropped here where I'm standing—
On this very plumed chapeau.

When you put it away, its wearer
Would never need it more,
Fy a sword-thrust learning the secrets,
God keeps on yonder shore;
And you wore your grief like glory,
You could not yield supine,
Who wrought in your patient childhood,
"Elizabeth, aged nine."

Out of the way in a corner,
With hasp and padlock and key,
Stands the oaken chest of my fathers,
That came from over the sea;
And the hillside herbs above it
Shake odors fragrant and fine,
And here on its lid is a garland,
To "Elizabeth, aged nine."

For love is of the immortal,
And patience is sublime,
And trouble a thing of every day
And touching every time:
And childhood, sweet and sunny,
And womanly, truth and grace,
Ever can light life's darkness,
And bless earth's loneliest place.

—*Mrs. M. E. Sangster.*

A DOMESTIC CHAPTER.

It was a favorite expression of Mrs. Mayne's, "As long as a child of mine lives with me, no matter if she is as big as the house, she has got to mind me." But when girls have become perfectly indifferent to such threadbare assertions, and are really too old to submit to have their ears boxed, talk as you may, what is a mother to do?

Very much in this predicament was Mrs. Mayne with her daughters, four good-looking, good-for-nothing, charming girls, who, afflicted with the mania for pet names, only too common now-a-days, had transformed themselves from plain Amanda, Cecelia, Esther and Margaret into Amie, Ceci, Essie and Midge. Then to complete the family circle, there was Oliver, a half-grown lad with a full-grown grievance. To be alternately snubbed and petted, cojoled and domineered over by his sprightly sisters, who were all older than himself, was bad enough; but when his mother not only disciplined him rigidly for his own offenses, but because those saucy jades couldn't be conquered, would make him suffer for it, that was altogether too much. Had Oliver Mayne been of a philosophic turn of mind, he might have seen in all this tagging a sort of retributive justice for the woes of the fair sex under the despotism of man, but alas! he was not; so he read "Mr. Midshipman Easy," and, when he dared, played truant and prowled around the water-front with ideas in his head.

Yet in spite of all her inconsistencies, Mrs. Mayne was a mother among a thousand. What would she not do to push her daughters on in society? So, while they were brought up as much like fine ladies as was possible with her limited means, she was cook, chambermaid and seamstress by turns; they gave their best energies to the glide, the cream of their good nature to gentlemen friends, and imbibing a taste for dress and fashion well nigh insatiate.

To such a length had this motherly self-sacrifice been carried that there had been months in Mrs. Mayne's life when Sunday was no more a day of rest than any other; and while the girls were rustling into church with their stylish suits she was as likely as not shut up at home, sewing away for dear life on some finery for them. All this she would do uncomplainingly, but of little brief authority she was extremely tenacious, and liked to be consulted by her girls on even the most trivial occasions.

As old as the human race, is the liking to have one's own way; so with these young rebellious spirits, nothing was so trying as to be obliged to say, "May I?"

One Saturday, toward noon, the girls were in the parlor, under pretense of dusting and setting to rights that most important room.

"I tell you what it is," said Midge, yawning most prodigiously, for she had been out late to the theater the night before, "I think my plan is the best; just go on and make your arrangements without saying a word to ma. She will be angry, but what can she do?"

"Well, I don't know but what you are right, Midge," returned Amie, musingly.

"Of course," asserted Cecil, "since it is for your sake that we are hatching up this plot, Amie, you will have to shoulder the blame; but then we will back you—won't we girls?"

Then they went up stairs, and in half an hour these four had written, sealed and addressed twenty-five or thirty dainty letter notes.

"Now," said Cecil, moistening the last stamp, and affixing it with business-like celerity, "all we have to do is to get Oliver to post them. You go and call him Es."

"Where is he?"

"Oh, out in the back yard sawing wood, I guess," said Cecil, ensconcing herself comfortably in a chair with a book.

Great readers of romance they all were.

When there was no immediate diversion offered in the way of promenade or ball, one or the other of the sisters had been known to pass a whole day at a time, oblivious of everything except the deeds or misdeeds of some hero of the Strathmore type.

"Look here, Olly," said Amie, sweetly, when her brother had come up into her room; "I want you to do something for me, like a dear good fellow."

"What's up now?" asked Oliver, the more gruffly, because he knew his sister had a motive for pleasing him.

"I want you to post these letters for me without letting ma know."

"Why don't you post 'em yourself?" drawled he, ungraciously, turning one envelope after another to study the addresses.

"O, you know well enough, Olly; it does not do for young ladies to run out on the street without fixing up—now, it don't matter about boys a bit."

"That's what you always say," returned her brother, remembering the many times he had been left out at the elbow because in Mrs. Mayne's system of household economy the girls had always to be supplied first.

But Amie knew well how to avert any unpleasant argument when it was politic to do so.

"Never mind—see here," said she, slipping a small piece of money into his hand.

He became perceptibly better natured on the moment.

"Say, Amie," he cried, still intent on the envelopes, "I'll bet my head you are doing all this on account of Mr. Pick—"

He got no further, for his sister, turning red as a rose, hustled him out of the door. How had he spied that name, when she had put Mr. Pickens' invitation in the very middle of the packet?

Unconscious of these machinations, Mrs. Mayne was drudging away in the kitchen with that intense absorption in her work which denotes the thorough manager.

Amie found her over the ironing table.

"Mother," said she, "I should like very much to have some company here next Wednesday evening."

Mrs. Mayne, who had been admiring the petticoat just finished so satisfactorily and hung on the clothes-horse to air, turned about sharply.

"Amanda," she exclaimed, "you are a fool."

Whatever luxury Mrs. Mayne denied herself, she certainly did not deny herself the luxury of plain speech.

"I'm sure I don't know what you mean by that, ma."

"I tell you it is not to be thought of—not for one moment," replied her mother, punctuating her sentences with vigorous thumps of the smoothing iron. "I've got my plans all laid out for next week."

"What is there to do on Wednesday?"

"Mrs. Nesbett is coming to cut and baste your polonaises, and I want to get a good day's work out of her; so you see, Wednesday evening, of all evenings, is the worst for company."

Amie naturally wished now, that she had not been so hasty about sending the invitations. However, regrets were useless, so she said:

"But, mother, why need that interfere—"

Her mother cut her short peremptorily.

"Don't argue with me, Amanda. Go along and get your worsted work, and tell Essie I want to hear her practicing right away."

Strange to say, Amie wasn't so courageous as usual; so she idled about without renewing the forbidden topic, and having looked into the small square mirror hanging by the sink more from habit than from inclination, thought "What a hideous complexion this glass gives me," and walked out of the room.

The moment she showed her face to her sisters, they knew she was disappointed. After she had detailed her conversation with her mother, and had been rated for not being bolder, Midge cried spiritedly:

"Never mind, Amie, I'll go right out and see ma myself."

She was the most demonstrative of the family, was Midge; so she stole up behind her mother and slipped her arm around that ample waist. Mrs. Mayne was too warm and busy to be in a tenderish mood, so, without turning about she said;

"That's you, Margaret, I know your tricks; go along."

"You look so tired, ma; do let me help you."

"You can't do this—go along."

"O, you never think anybody can do anything but yourself!" laughed Midge.

"Because it is so much easier to do a thing than to bother showing somebody else."

Nevertheless Midge coaxed so admirably that her mother left her work and sat down by the table. A handy stroke or two of the iron having put Mrs. Mayne into good humor, Midge, the sly rogue, began,

"Say, ma, dear, why won't you let us have company on Wednesday evening?"

"Well, upon my word, you girls are ridiculous. I thought I settled all that with Amanda."

"Yes; but ma, dear, you settled it the wrong way to suit us."

"O, I know your tricks, Margaret, and you are all alike. You make up your minds to anything, and there is no getting the notion out of your heads."

"Now, mother dear, if we are self-willed," exclaimed Midge, roguishly, "how did we possibly become so? We couldn't inherit it from you, of course. Why can't you have Mrs. Nesbett here some other day?"

"Why can't Amanda have her company some other evening?"

"Well," replied Midge, slanting her head with an air of being very critical over her work as she bore hard across a rough place, "because she has already sent out the invitations."

Mrs. Mayne's temper was instantly all ablaze.

"Get away from there, Margaret," she cried, "you are pulling that bias seam the wrong way; give me the iron."

But Midge was determined not to let the main question drop,

"You needn't worry about baking," said she, mildly, "because it would be so easy to order a few things from the confectioner."

"Don't let me hear another word about it, I tell you," retorted her mother, in high dudgeon. "And you may tell Amanda for me that whoever sets his foot inside the front door on Wednesday evening, if he was the Pope of Rome, would be insulted."

Notwithstanding this edict, and the fact that Mrs. Mayne's pleasure had not been softened meanwhile by entreaties, tears or tempers, at precisely seven o'clock on Wednesday evening the girls had all gone up stairs to dress.

They occupied two small rooms opening into each other, and were obliged to share many things in common. Just imagine four girls forced to take turns at one mirror! Then add to this the unaccountable way which ruffles, skirts and ribbons have of getting mixed up, and you will not be surprised that there was some wrangling during the interesting process of toilet making. However, there are some things which must be viewed from a purely feminine standpoint.

Of all the sisters, Amie's temper seemed to be the most rasped on that eventful evening. Everything went wrong with her.

"My goodness, Essie Mayne!" said she, scrambling breathlessly around, poking under chairs, the bed, the bureau, and even looking half demented into her bandbox, "I do believe you have got on one of my Oxford ties by mistake."

"No such thing, Amie," replied the sister addressed, who was at that moment subjecting her eye-lashes to a mysterious treatment which necessitated the making up of a horrible face, "mine were together in the shoe-bag."

"Come, do get out of the way, Es," another voice—Midge's—was heard complaining. "I want the glass to do my hair; you've been long enough putting on that black stuff to make yourself into a Hottentot."

"What I want to know, girls," said Amie, who had found her shoe in the work-basket, and was now struggling with an obstinate lacing, "is whether any of you had sense enough to light the gas in the hall?"

"Nobody in this family pretends to be smart but you, Amie," responded Cecil, saucily.

"Then go down stairs this instant and see to it," exclaimed the eldest sister, peremptorily. "Here I am only half dressed, and every time there is the least noise it gives me such a start—expecting to hear the bell. I have a sort of feeling that Mr. Pickens will be here early."

Cecil, who hated to be ordered about, scolded:

"Oh, bother you and your old Pickens!" but she threw a shawl about her and went hastily down stairs.

"I suppose ma wouldn't go to the door," continued Amie, "if the bell should ring forty times before any of us are ready—here, Midge, hold these crimping-irons in the gas for me."

In spite of all these wearying annoyances, could there have been possibly a sweeter, more artless face than Amie's when she had coaxed the little tendrils of hair low down upon her forehead; had knott ed her silken tie and turned to go down stairs?

She was in good season after all, and had full five minutes quite to herself in which to collect her thoughts. "Yes," said she, "I have made up my mind. It may not be so romantic and all that, but I am sure plenty of girls would jump at the chance. I must tell him beforehand that he must not expect me to give up the glide and everything—" here the bell pealed through the house, and as Amie ran hastily to the front door her heart seemed to flutter in her throat. Her first guest was, as she had surmised, Pickens.

He stepped into the hall, and as he hung his hat and overcoat upon the rack he glanced inquiringly about. None of these roguish sisters were in sight—only Amie, looking not unlike a dewy rosebud. He was a gentlemanly person of fifty or thereabouts, with beard and hair well grizzled; nor in his strongly marked features did one discover the least hint of a susceptibility to rounded curves and bright eyes—yet these had taken him captive.

One glimpse of his face and Amie knew intuitively that a decisive moment in her life had come. Nor was she mistaken, for Mr. Pickens took the white hand she slyly gave him, and held it close to his immaculate shirt-front and whispered: "Mine, Amie?"

The ridiculous bell sounding once more with startling emphasis, cut short the first kiss.

Later in the evening, when the parlor was all alive with vivacious conversation and music, when everybody seemed to be entertaining everybody, one after another, the four girls slipped out into the kitchen, whither Mrs. Mayne had withdrawn herself directly after dinner. Amie was the last to go. She knew that her sisters intended making a united appeal to their mother to forego her angry resistance, and to assist them in pleasing their guests; and she thought, "I am sure ma will be melted at once, if I can whisper two or three words in her ear."

Unfortunately, when Amie got to the hall door she heard loud voices in angry discussion.

From parlor to kitchen is always a sharp transition; but was there ever so marked a contrast between the two rooms as in Mrs. Mayne's house that night?

"There's no doing anything with ma," said Ceci; "she's just as obstinate as the Sphinx."

"Yes; everybody has been asking for her," said Midge, ponting, "and wondering why she didn't come into the parlor."

"So be sure—and I would have told them she is sick, but like as not if I did, she would come popping in the next minute, saying that she never felt better in her life," added Essie.

Then Mrs. Mayne broke in angrily "Don't want another word from you, Esther. I've caught you at your tricks, miss. Didn't you think I had any eyes in my head when you were giving Oliver money in the hall to-night?"

"Well, suppose I did," retorted Essie, indignantly; "I can't see people coming to the house and go away without a crumb to eat."

"That's just what they will do," said the mother, rapping her knuckles furiously on the table at which she had been sitting with her sewing. "Didn t I tell you that there shouldn't be any supper to-night? And as for tampering with your brother, and making him as disobedient as you girls are, that I will not permit!"

"You don't mean to say," exclaimed Essie, nearly inarticulate with anger, "that you stopped Oliver from going out?"

"That's just what I do mean to say."

Mrs. Mayne's temper had now risen to such a pitch of exasperation that, notwithstanding the fact that since her entrance Amie had not ceased to pour gentle pleadings into her mother's ear, the good lady felt she must have some fuller vent than mere words. Her finger itched to box somebody's ears.

Just as she glanced about from one to the other, poor unfortunate Oliver, who had been sitting on the lounge behind his mother, in swinging his foot, accidentally kicked his mother's chair. Quick as a flash she wheeled about on him and gave him a sound slap.

"I ain't doin' nothin'," he cried, sharply, clapping to his geography to hide the 'Claude Duval' he had been slyly reading. "You needn't take it out on me because you are mad at the girls."

"Things have come to such a pass," said Mrs. Mayne, bitterly, "that I never expect to take any peace or comfort in this house any more—"

Just then there came a gentle rapping at the hall door.

The girls' hearts stood still. Was some guest coming out to be insulted? was their mother going to shame them forever?

"Let me in," said a cheerful voice at the sound of which poor Amie's breath came quickly. O, horrible! If her mother should be disagreeable to Mr. Pickens!

Neither Amie nor her sisters need have feared. Human nature is manysided; it has its curious instincts. Angry as a mother may be with her own flesh and blood, she cannot flaunt their failings before other people's eyes.

Bitter as the pill was, Mrs. Mayne swallowed her wrath whole and walked to the door with a smiling face.

"Why, Mr. Pickens! is that you?" said she, giving him her hand.

"I was afraid you were going to be invisible all the evening," replied Mr. Pickens, "and I made bold to hunt you—besides, I want my Amie."

A shock went through Mrs. Mayne's frame. Mr. Pickens had told the whole story bluntly in those few words, and magically as a picture sponged from a slate were Amie's shortcomings wiped from the tablet of her mother's remembrance.

"I'm sure," said she, tremulously, "I couldn't wish her a better choice, Mr. Pickens; and if she makes as good a wife as she has been a daughter, you will be a happy man."

The little disturbance was all forgotten. The girls went back into the parlor radiant, while Mrs. Mayne dropped a few salt tears as she brewed some delicious coffee for her daughters' guests, and Oliver, harboring no resentment, sped to the baker's as fast as his legs could carry him.

It was not until the guests were all gone, and the girls were alone together, that Amie received her sisters' congratulations.

The gas flared over the bureau, piled with ribbons and crimping-pins; bracelets and shreds of torn curling papers; a fringe of silken frizettes had fallen across the powder box; then there were ruffles, brushes, cosmetics and combs. But nobody minded the disorder in the least.

Perched on one bed, arrayed in the "prettiest night-gowns under the sun," were the four girls, talking and talking, in spite of the lateness of the hour.

"There will be only three of us to squabble for the looking-glass," said Midge, sighing.

"And I suppose we will have to go on paying for meat that is eaten, and clothes that are worn out, while Amie will have no end of lovely dresses and bonnets," added Essie.

"You haven't guessed the nicest thing of all that I shall have," laughed Amie.

"Oh, I know," exclaimed Ceci, triumphantly; "your own way!"

The Earliest Printing—Engraved Bricks.

Engraved stamps are of very early origin, and may be regarded as the first process of every method of printing. Three thousand years ago the engraving of forms for impressing seals and coin was practiced with a skill scarcely surpassed in these modern days. There are coins which were made in the days of Pharaohs, stamped in relief as well defined as the pieces in circulation to-day. The first printing—as such—in the history of the world was probably upon bricks. An illustration represents a brick taken from the ruins of ancient Babylon, and is really a piece of the literature of that far away time, which probably could have been preserved in no other form so well. The letters or words are placed in parallel rows, separated by lines, and are no doubt intended to be read from top to bottom.

In old Egypt bricks were made by a method of stamping, but not so elaborately as in Assyria. We have been able to procure cuts showing the face and back of an old Egyptian stamp, found in a tomb of Thebes, which was probably used in "printing" bricks in those early days of the world's history. This stamp is about five inches long, two and a half inches wide and half an inch thick, with an arched handle. The characters are engraved into the face of the wood, so that the impression on the clay would show the letters or characters in relief, and have been translated, "*Amenoph, beloved of truth.*" We have it stated by some authorities that Amenoph was a ruler of Egypt at the time of the exodus of the children of Israel.

Compared with modern typography this method of printing on clay was crude and imperfect in the extreme. How easy it would have been to have coated the stamp with ink and impressed it upon paper; but alas, there were yet discovered neither ink nor paper, and instead of this practice being improved and developed, it gradually fell into disuse, and has been almost wholly neglected for more than twenty-five hundred years, in the very land where it originated.—*Model Printer's Guide.*

How Much Tobacco!

The entire mass of tobacco which is annually consumed in smoking, snuffing and in chewing on the earth, is 4,000,000,000 pounds—manifestly too high an estimate for from 1,200,000,000 to 1,500,000,000 of inhabitants. Let us take the half as the more probable, and let us suppose the tobacco leaves transformed into roll tobacco, a tobacco serpent is created which, with a diameter of two inches, and following the direction of the equator, could wind itself around the earth thirty times. Let us suppose that the tobacco is formed into tablets similar to the chocolate tablets, and which, indeed, is the shape which the chewing tobacco of sailors takes, and we have a colossal pile worthy of being placed beside the third largest of the pyramids of, Gizeh, that of the Mykermos, and as massive and high as that old regal edifice. Let us grind all the tobacco into snuff, and let us picture to ourselves the sad case that an evil equinoctial wind, one fine morning, blows the snuff over the ocean, and showers it on one of our German states, we are certain more than one of the Liliputian states would have much difficulty in recovering its existence by shoveling away the snuff.—*Cope's Tobacco Plant.*

Absent Minded.

A letter from New Preston, Conn., to the Litchfield *Enquirer*, contains this anecdote: A man who had been sorting tobacco for one of his neighbors, stopped at one of the stores on his way from work and purchased a pair of shoes. He threaded his dinner-pail upon his arm, took the shoes in the same hand, and with the other thrust deep in his breeches' pocket, started for home. Having got opposite Dr. Ed's he missed his dinner-pail, and, thinking he had left it at the store, back he went for it. As he went through the door it swung to, and hit the pail strung on his arm. His only ejaculation was, "Thunder! I thought I left it!" He's the same man who took his watch to New Milford to be repaired and two days afterward found it in his vest pocket.

Her Economy.

The dried apple of to-day has a hundred yards the start of the dried apple of ten years ago, but yet all people are not willing to admit it. A Woodward avenue grocer was yesterday trying to induce a woman to buy a three-pound package, instead of half a bushel of green apples, telling her that she would save money by the operation.

"Yes I might save money, and again I mightn't," she mused.

"I know you would," he urged.

"But if I took home dried apples instead of green, there would be no parings for the children and no cores for my husband to chew on during the long evening. And there's the worm-holes—they're awful nice for my canaries."

She took green apples.—*Free Press.*

GREATER THAN THE TELEPHONE.

The Invention of an Atlanta Man—Sounds Telephonically Transmitted and Phonographically Registered.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* has the following account of an invention which it attributes to a resident of that city: "We are not permitted at this time to state specifically all the points belonging to the invention in question, but we can say that an examination of of the working model leaves no room to doubt of its successful application for the purpose designed. The gentleman of whom we speak has carefully watched the progressing movements heretofore mentioned, and from them he conceived the combination (or that is what he claims his instrument to be) whereby sound could be telephonically transmitted and phonographically registered in visible signs capable of certain prompt translation into written language. This seems, at first glance, an almost inconceivable achievement, but a slight reference to the method employed should dispel all doubts. 'The Telephonograph' is the name of the new combination, and its points are as follows:

"First—Telephone, as in common use, for the transmission of the sounds of the speaker's voice.

"Second—A telegraph instrument of the same nature as the printing telegraph, whereby the sounds may be registered by phonographic signs upon slips of paper, as in the printing telegraph.

"Third—A delicate and ingenious instrument which indicates the slightest or loudest tones, and produces currents that open the precise key that would indicate them.

"Fourth—An alphabet of sounds arranged upon phonographic principles, by which every combination of sounds and indication in language can be fully indicated.

"The entire machine is electric and automatic, and the phonographic combinations, made in much smaller shape than in the most primary stages of photography, are easily made by electric action and as rapidly as the sounds are uttered. The main value of this instrument is that it will do away with all necessity for telegraph operators, requiring only one man in an office, and abolishing a vast amount of red-tapeism in the telegraphy. Its greatest advantage, however, will be to the newspaper press of the country, for with one of these simple instruments in the composing-room copy from the instrument can be furnished to the printers, whose only previous preparation will be a day's study of the phonographic alphabet in order to become familiar with the signs. Once familiar to the printer, he can take a piece of copy and set it up in type as readily as reprint. A person to whom a message is addressed, understanding the signs, could read it as easily as though printed in Roman type. The instrument is being rapidly perfected, and the inventor has no doubt of its great success and usefulness in the world's affairs."

Anecdotes of Victor Emmanuel.

An English paper says: Of Victor Emmanuel, as of all popular kings, a great many anecdotes are told. People take an interest in every, even the slightest, peculiarity of such sovereigns, and the late king of Italy had a great many peculiarities. He never ate in public, for instance. He sat out all state dinners, at which he was obliged to be present, with his hands resting on the hilt of his sword, without tasting anything, except, perhaps, some trifle at dessert. His long and superabundant moustaches were the cause of this abstentiousness. He made up for it, however, in private, when he could bind up his obstructives on each side of his face without becoming a public laughing-stock. He was no gourmand, and his contempt for the art of cookery was a constant thorn in the side of the court cooks, which, for them, deprived life of one half of its attractions. Nothing more depresses an artist than not to be appreciated at the value he sets upon himself. Victor Emmanuel's meal consisted of meat dishes, and of those he preferred game shot by himself. Fruit and native wine completed the repast. In the Palazzo Pitti, in Florence, he allowed the state apartments to remain empty, and installed himself in a couple of rooms on the ground floor. He did the same at Rome in the Quirinal, where the whole palace was at the entire disposal of inquisitive strangers. In spite of his well-known physical bravery, he had a superstitious dread of the Quirinal, the former dwelling of the popes. The first night after his government was transferred to Rome he dared not sleep in the palace, but went to pass the night *incognito* with a friend in the country. He smoked half-penny cigars, those cigars which the Italians pretend poison the air of their country. They have been named after their greatest minister, Cavour. The king was frequently seen in the streets of Turin, Milan, Genoa, Florence and Rome. As it was understood that he was out *incognito* no one seemed to recognize him, though every child knew him quite well. Like Haroun Al Raschid, he went by night and alone into the poorest and most distant quarters of Turin. There he heard with his own ears the opinions of his subjects, and admired unhindered the beauty of even his most lowly countrywomen. We cannot close these reminiscences without giving the story of the English correspondent who some years ago went prowling around the Palazzo Pitti, anxious to get into the king's apartments and write a description of them. At last he went up to a gentleman who was leaning against a side door smoking, and asked him how he might be able to get a sight of the king's rooms. "Come in," said the gentleman, who showed and explained everything to him. He then invited him to sit down, offered him a cigar, and on his departure shook hands warmly with him. It was only some time after he had left the palace that it dawned upon the correspondent that the king himself had been his guide and entertainer.

Too Old.

Not long since the enterprising manager of a theater called upon Meissonier, the famous French artist, and asked him to paint a drop-scene for his theatre, and name his own terms.

"You have seen my pictures, then?" asked Meissonier.

"Oh, yes," exclaimed the manager; "but it is your name—your name—I want; it will draw crowds to my theater."

"And how large is it you wish this curtain to be?"

"Ah! we will say fifteen metres by eighteen."

The artist took up a pencil and proceeded to make a calculation. At last he looked up and said with imperturbable gravity:

"I have calculated, and find that my pictures are valued at 60,000 francs per metre. Your curtain, therefore, will cost you just 21,600,000 francs. But that is not all. It takes me twelve months to paint twenty-five centimetres of canvas. It will, therefore, take me just 190 years to finish your curtain. You should have come to me earlier, Mousieur; I am too old for the undertaking now. Good morning."

THE MASSACRE OF THE MILL.

Story of a Recent Terrible Tragedy in Saxony—A Family Slaughtered—A Little Girl's Courage Brought to Justice.

Sentence of death has just been imposed on two men by the Dresden Assizes, for one of the most sensational and atrocious murders of the century. On the evening of August 25th, Gustav Tunger, the miller of Vogelsberg, was smoking his after supper pipe in front of his mill. It was quite dark, but the mill was still busy, for a heavy stock of corn had to be ground up, and the clatter of the machinery echoed far out on the breathless summer night. Through this commotion the miller fancied he could distinguish some one calling him from behind his garden hedge, and approaching the barrier he found he was not deceived. Two men were standing on the other side of the hedge, but before he could question them the muzzle of a rifle was set against his forehead, and a bullet went crashing through his brain. As he fell, stone dead, his limp figure was caught, dragged over the hedge, and thrown into a drain which intersected the potato field from which the assassins had fired the fatal shot. His body had been scarcely thus disposed of, when the figure of the murdered man's workman, Ernest Reinhardt, appeared in the door of the mill. One of the murderers called him.

"What do you want? Who is it?" demanded the workman.

"Mr. Tunger, come here; I have found something," was the reply.

Utterly unconscious, Reinhardt called to his master's son, a lad of sixteen, to have an eye to the mill, and obeyed the fatal summons. As he reached the hedge two shots were fired, and he, too, fell a corpse. The assassins then went systematically to work to rob the bodies, removing even the shoes from their feet, and rifling their pockets of everything they contained. From Reinhardt's ears even a couple of almost valueless earrings were violently torn. This task completed, they dug a shallow grave under the ledge with a spade which had been left there by a workman that day, and tossed their victims in. After filling the grave and neatly levelling the earth over it, they advanced to the mill. Just as they set foot on the lower step, young Tunger came to the door. In the darkness he mistook the figures for those of his father and Reinhardt, and asked:

"What have you been doing?"

"This," responded one of the miscreants, firing in his face.

The lad staggered back with a shattered jaw, and a moment later, was beaten down and literally pounded to death upon the threshold. His mother and little sister, the latter a child of nine, were in one of the bedrooms. The sound of the shots attracted the attention of the little one, who said to her mother:

"What noise is that?"

"I do not know, child," responded Madame Tunger. "Go and see."

The child sprang to obey, and ran into one of the scoundrels in the dark passage outside the bedroom door.

"It is you, then, papa!" she cried.

"Kill the accursed brat!" responded a deep voice, "while I attend to the old woman."

The girl was seized and thrust into a room whose door was locked on her, and, crouching there in the darkness, she heard the sounds of a terrible contest in the next apartment. It was the struggle for life of her mother. Fierce and frightful was the struggle. After firing three shots into her, the assassins found the woman still clinging to life with the tenacity of despair, and one of them struck her over the head. The force of the stroke beat the unfortunate woman down on her knees. Then the girl heard her give one great shriek, and the silence was only broken further by the muttered curses of the murderers, and a heavy thumping sound. It was the thumping of their rifle stocks, with which the butchers were beating out Madame Tunger's brains. In spite of her fright, the child preserved her presence of mind, and appreciated the necessity of identifying the murderers. In the partition of plank which separated the room in which she was a prisoner, from the one in which her mother had met her end, was a crack. It was so high up, however, that it was only by standing on a chair, placed on the bed, that she could reach it. Through it she saw the men plundering the room. Three thousand thalers which her father kept in a bureau were taken. Then one of the sheets was removed from the bed and every article of value about thrown into it. The miller's new Sunday suit, a heavy woolen petticoat his wife had on, even a pair of children's shoes were thrown into the heap, and then made into a large bundle. One man at last took up this bundle and stumbled off under it, while the other, after breaking some furniture and piling it into a pyramid in the centre of the room threw the kerosene lamp into it, and without waiting to see if it would burn, went out. The lamp only burst, showering a rain of burning oil over the bedstead, which took fire, but was too hard to continue burning long. The house filled with smoke, nevertheless, and the child beating helplessly at the door of her prison, would have undoubtedly suffocated but for her own ready wit and bravery. Finding it impossible to open the door, she managed to smash the lock away with an iron bar, which was used to secure it on the inside, and wrapping herself in a blanket she fought her way through the smoke into the open air.

The murderers had dragged the bodies of her mother and brother to a woodshed alongside of the mill door, and after throwing them in had fired the structure. The flames of this conflagration swept across the doorway in a sheet of fire, but the intrepid child rushed through it with no further injury than a few burns, and made her way up the little valley in which the mill lay, to the village shouting for help. The aroused neighbors responded to the call, and a search was made, but without definite result. No traces of the miller and his workmen could be discovered, and the murderers had vanished. The only description the child could give of them was that they were large, powerful men, and that one of them had only a finger and thumb on his left hand. The absence of Reinhardt, the workman, directed suspicion to him. It was believed that he had murdered his master, and then, with some associate, made the descent upon the house for the purpose of obtaining the money he knew to be there. In November last, however, this theory was disproved by the discovery of the bodies in the potato field, far gone in decomposition, but still susceptible to identification. The little girl had been sent to her aunt at Stuttgart, and was now summoned to assist at the examination. In coming from the railroad to the village, her aunt hired a vehicle from the inn at Krauthein station. This wagon was driven by Johann Weber, a hostler of the inn. In the course of the examination, this man exhibited such emotion that suspicion was aroused. Once her attention was directed to him, the child recognized him positively as one of the murderers, and he was arrested. He denounced his accomplice at once. The second murderer was his employer, the owner of the Krautheim inn.

Tunger it seems had stopped at the inn over night on his way home from Dresden, with the 3,000 thalers, which he had drawn from the bank there for the purpose of purchasing some land, in his possession. In the course of a carouse with his host he had exhibited this money, and the latter, whose business affairs were embarrassed, had determined to possess himself of it. He called Weber to his assistance. At first they contemplated effecting their purpose while Tunger was at the inn, but fear that they would be discovered deterred them. Weber, who had lived at Fogelsberg, and knew the country well, then proposed the plan which was ultimately carried out.

Historical Sketch of Our Gold Coins.

The following is a historical sketch of our gold coinage:

1. The double-eagle, or twenty dollar piece. Coinage of the double-eagle was authorized by the act of March 3d, 1859. Its weight is 516 grains. Its fineness is 900. (This technical form of expression means that 900 parts in a 1,000 are pure metal, the other 100 parts are alloy.) The total coinage of the twenty dollar gold piece up to June 30th, 1877, the close of the last fiscal year, was $809,598,440. The amount is far greater than that of all the other coinage of the United States. It, in fact, is the imperial coin of our country, at once massive, weighty and regal in appearance.

2. The eagle, or ten dollar piece. Its coinage was authorized by the act of April 2d, 1792. The weight was first established by law at 270 grains, but was changed forty-two years afterwards, by the act of June 28th, 1834, to 258 grains, where it has remained ever since. Its fineness was, in the beginning, made 916⅔, but was changed by the act of June 28th, 1834 (the same act that lowered its weight) to 899.225. Two years and a half subsequently its fineness was increased—less than one part in a thousand—to 900. Its weight and fineness have remained thus fixed to the present day. The total coinage of this noble piece of American money up to the 30th, 1877, was $56,767,220—less than one-fourteenth of the total coinage of the imperial double eagle.

3. The half-eagle, or five dollar piece. This elegant coin has undergone the same vicissitudes as the eagle. Its coinage was authorized by the same act of April 2d, 1792. Its weight was 135 grains, and its fineness 916⅔. By the act of June 28th, 1834, its weight was reduced to 64.5 grains and its fineness to 899.225. By the act of January 28th, 1847, its fineness was raised to the uniform standard of 900. Its weight and fineness have thus remained to our time. Its total coinage up to the close of the last fiscal year was $69,412,815.

4. The quarter-eagle, or two dollar and a half piece. This coin belongs to the same family with the eagle and half-eagle. Its coinage was authorized, its weight and fineness correspondingly altered, by the same acts. The statute of 1795 made its weight 67.5 grains and its fineness 916⅔. Its weight was reduced to 64.5 grains and its fineness to 899.225 by the act of 1834. The act of 1837 raised its fineness to 900. Its total coinage up to June 30th, 1877, was $26,975,750.

5. The dollar. This pretty little gold piece was created by the act of March 3d, 1849, the same act that authorized the coinage of the double eagle. It has remained unchanged. Its weight is 25.8 and its fineness 900. The total coinage up to the close of the last fiscal year was $19,344,438.

6. Three dollar piece. An act of February 21st, 1853, established this irregular coin. Its weight, 77.4 grains and its fineness 900, are of the normal standard, and have not been changed by subsequent acts. Its total coinage up to June 30th, 1877, was $1,300,032.

It is scarcely necessary to state that all these gold coins are legal tender to an unlimited amount. The federal statute requires, however, that the weight should not be materially reduced by attrition.

Thus it will be seen that there are six pieces of gold coinage in the United States. The double-eagle, the three-dollar piece, the dollar piece—all of later coinage have not been changed in weight or fineness. One of the earliest acts of Congress authorized the coinage of the eagle, the half-eagle and the quarter-eagle. They remained of the same weight and fineness during more than forty years. By the act of June 28th, 1834, the weight and fineness were both materially reduced.

Two years and a half subsequently, by the act of January 18th, 1837, the fineness was increased by less than one part in a thousand. The standard of the weight and fineness has remained the same ever since for all gold coin. The fineness in nine parts of pure gold and one part of alloy, or 900 parts in 1,000, as it is generally expressed. The standard of weight, including alloy with the gold, is 25.8 grains to the dollar; the double-eagle, is twenty times that (516 grains); the eagle, ten times (258 grains); the half-eagle, five times (129 grains); the three-dollar piece, three times, (77.4 grains); the quarter-eagle, two and a half times that (64.5 grains).

The question is sometimes asked, of what is the alloy made? In gold coin it was at first a compound of silver and copper. It was forbidden by statute that the alloy should be more than half silver. It is now nearly all copper, owing to advances in the art of assaying and improved methods in coinage. The total amount of gold coinage up to June 30, 1877, was $983,159,695.

Be Social.

We are social beings, and the home circle, alone, however attractive, will not satisfy. The old-fashioned singing school, the husking party, the lyceum, the grange, the Good Templars' lodge, or division of the Sons of Temperance, whatever draws together the young men and women, the boys and girls, for development of mind and character and for social enjoyment, is to be welcomed. All the better, too, if the parents can renew their youth, or enter heartily into the young people's enjoyment. There is but one object in the world more pitiable than the adult man or woman who feels no thrill of sympathy over the happiness of the young, and that most pitiable of all is the old head on young shoulders, too dignified to accept the keen wisdom of the old Roman poet, "It is pleasant to be foolish sometimes." Work and play each have their time, and advancing years bring no pangs for the innocent sports and enjoyments of the youthful days long past. We grow old all too soon, but if the heart is fresh, and in sympathy with the world around us, it matters little how we count our years.

The Centre Reporter.

D. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., March 7 1878

Don Cameron is to marry a niece of John Sherman. Don is 45 and has 5 children; Miss Sherman is 20.

Hayes' four years in the white house and Anderson two years at hard labor in the penitentiary. The one made tother, and tother made the other.

The Bellefonte Republican wishes to have A. O. Furst nominated as a straight-out republican candidate for President Judge. Go ahead, he's as good a chap as you have got, but then you see the people all want to re-elect Hon. C. A. Mayer that's all.

In the lower House of Congress, on Saturday, while in committee of the whole on the bill to pension soldiers of the Mexican and Indian wars a letter was read from Jefferson Davis saying that if the success of the bill depended on excluding him (Davis) from its benefits he hoped that such a provision would be inserted in it.

The Chicago Inter Ocean gives the following as the effective land force that England might call into the field at short notice: Regular army (62,000 of those serving at present in India) 189,000
Reserve and auxiliary forces. 346,000
Indian Colonial troops. 127,000
Colonial Militia, Volunteers, &c. 81,000

The untrained militia of Canada and the contingents furnished by native Indian States are not included in the above.

The Peoples Savings Institution of Newark can't save itself. Its cash assets foot up $2.65.

Congressman Southard of Ohio, want's to have three presidents, instead of one, and has offered an amendment to the constitution to this effect. One of them to be elected by the western states, one by the southern, and the third by the middle and eastern states, and to serve for 6 years, and the pay for each not to exceed $30,000 per year. As we Americans are all sovereigns, Southord might improve his bill and enlarge the board of presidents, by making it read that each sovereign citizen of the U. S. shall be a member of the board of presidents with a salary not to exceed $100,000 per year each. This would certainly give each section and locality a representative, and would suit every pocket book, and wipe out the tramp business. The Reporter would suggest to Mr. Southard that he amend his bill so as to embrace our suggestion. When Snyder was elected governor of Pennsylvania his daughters thought they were all to be "governeers," and Mr. Southard could make us all presidents. The only difficulty might be to get enough returning boards to count us all in.

The New York Herald, speaking of the promptness with which Congress put its foot on Hayes' veto of the silver bill, says that in the whole history of our government there was never before a veto of any bill, by any President, which was overruled with such swift promptitude, or overruled by majorities in both houses, so superfluously large. Until Andrew Johnson's time no bill was ever passed by Congress over the veto of a President. President Hayes is not the defiant, bullheaded type of man that President Johnson was, but Congress seems to show even more alacrity in humiliating him, and proving his want of influence than it did against the vetoes of Mr. Johnson.

A press despatch of 1st says, Just two hours and fifteen minutes elapsed between the announcement of the veto of the Silver bill, in the House, and the declaration by the presiding officer of the Senate that the bill is a law, the objection of the President notwithstanding. Old parliamentarians say that never in the history of the Government was a measure passed over a veto in such a short space of time. The message was much more positive in terms than had been expected. Anti-Administration people say they recognize John Sherman's hand work in the message. The general sentiment among silver men is that the President got a big black eye. It is remarked that never was so little respect shown for the will or opinion of the Executive. Senator Edmunds was the only person who seems to take into consideration the fact that the hasty action which was being forced was disrespectful to the President, and on this ground he made his motion to lay the bill and the veto message over until to-day.

Hon. L. A. Mackey voted for the silver bill, which has been passed by the House. Democrats voting for the bill, 125; against it, 22. Radicals for the bill, 79; against it, 50. He also presented a petition of citizens of Potter's Mill's, Centre county, against any reduction of the tariff duties, and against reimposing the tax on tea and coffee.

We have received a communication recommending a candidate for Prothonotary and for Recorder but without the writer's name. If the sender will furnish us his name and the cash for publishing his letter it will appear. We repeat, we publish no anonymous communications, neither do we disclose the writer's name, But we must know who is responsible.

The democratic county convention reassembled at Bellefonte, Tuesday of last week, with Mr. Cassanova as Chairman, and Messrs. Rumbarger and Reifsnyder as Secretaries. The first ballot for representative delegates resulted as follows: G. W. M'Gaffey 8, C. Bower 25, Fr. Bottorf 10, F. Kurtz 20, J. D. Shugert 34—resulting in the election of Messrs. Shugert and Bower, both of Bellefonte, as representative delegates. After several ballots the following gentlemen were elected as senatorial conferees: Mr. Cassanova, Philipsburg, J. A. Woodward, Howard and Maj. Fisher, of Gregg. A resolution to instruct for Dill for governor had yeas 23, nays, 25, a number who voted no announced themselves in favor of Dill but were opposed to instructions and voted no accordingly.

The three senatorial conferees are warm Dill men. Mr. Shugert one of the representative delegates is also a warm Dill man, while the other, Mr. Bower, is reported to favor Reynolds.

A set of resolutions were offered by Mr. Rumbarger, which were adopted, and are the same as adopted by the Indiana democracy in their recent state convention.

From the New York Herald, Ind. In regard to things done in Louisiana, it is pretty well established that you cannot go behind the returns, and Anderson is "returned" guilty. If he is not guilty, then the jury is to blame, but there is no help for Anderson.

HOW CARPET BAGGERS ROBBED SOUTH CAROLINA.

Tweed's plunderings in New York are completely set aside by the unheard of system by which the carpet baggers plundered poor South Carolina as is now being developed. The Tribune sums up the fearful story thus:

The Members of Congress who, in the good old days, franked their boots home to be mended, were mere tyros in the fine art of fleecing. So were those who supplied themselves with paper and pen-knives and patent inkstands for the rest of their lives. It took a South Carolina Assemblyman under the carpet-bag regime to grab and gobble with an almost ideal greediness. The Legislature of that State has received a report which will astonish everybody who reads it. It is made by a Committee on Frauds appointed to investigate the misdeeds of former General Assemblies. The prodigality with which these Solons, sable or white, spent the State money, the things for which they spent it, justify the mild remark of the committee that there was "a carnival of fraud and extravagance." We should say there was. And a saturnalia. And an epidemic. "Supplies" and "Sundries" and "Incidental Expenses" are proved by vouchers in the Treasurer's office to have amounted in a single session to the sum of $850,000 and of this, $125,000 was paid out for refreshments, including the choicest wines and liquors, and the most exquisite and expensive cigars! Two or three drinking places were fitted up in the State House, where members could conveniently fortify their infirmities, and charge the bill to the State itself. From these places they carried off cigars by the hatfull, with a bottle of champagne in each pocket. Moreover they ordered "refreshments" of all sorts to their boarding-houses. The Sergeant-at-Arms also used to take orders and fill them from several neighboring groceries. There was one James A Bowley, described as "a leading colored member," who seems certainly to have led in the business of imbibing, for to him in one day were sent, "one box of champagne, one box of port wine, one box of brandy one box of sherry wine and three boxes of cigars." There was a dealer named Solomon, who was remarkably wise in his generation. As a specimen of his way of doing business, it may be stated that on the 4th of March, 1872, he furnished the Senate with wines and liquors to the amount of $1,631, and only three days after with the same sort of merchandise to the amount of $1,852. Three thousand four hundred and eighty-three dollars spent in moistening the Senatorial clay in only three days! And this was at a time when the State was obliged to pardon the vilest criminals to keep them from starving in jail; when all the lunatics were howling hungry in the asylum; when the free schools were closed and the teachers unpaid! According to bills rendered and pay certificates issued, it appears that every member of the House must have consumed one gallon per diem of wines or liquors, and smoked at least one dozen of cigars in the same time! No wonder the committee grows sarcastic over this spectacle of the "average statesman" consoling himself for the loss of "his accustomed luxury, the succulent watermelon," by devouring at the expenses of the State "the most luscious fruits of tropical climes."

But the swindle was not merely an eating and drinking swindle. South Carolina spent in four years for furniture over $200,000. All the furniture in the State House at present is appraised at $17,000. The upholsterer reports that he furnished at least forty bed-rooms wherein honorable members might repose after the toils of legislation. Some of the rooms he fitted up three times. Buggies, carriages and horses were provided. Moreover, musical instruments, drygoods, books, Webster's Unabridged Dictionaries, gold pens, watches, twenty-five dollar inkstands, diamond breast-pins, hair brushes, towels, and looking glasses, overcoats, shirts, stockings, cologne water, stereoscopes, china vases, decorated spittoons, cut-glass goblets with monograms, hooks and eyes, japanned tea trays, billiard table cloths, linen cambric handkerchiefs, parasols and sun umbrellas, French extracts, demijohns, coffee mills, portemonaies—all these were among the "Supplies" to the lawmakers of South Carolina for which that State was obliged to pay. These were the "Sundries"—these the "Incidental Expenses!"

The history of these shameful frauds, as given by Mr. Woodruff, who was clerk of the Senate at the time of their perpetration, is briefly, that under the head of "Supplies" was embraced everything which a Senator chose to order. At first, members gave orders on the clerks to deduct the amount from their pay. Soon the orders largely exceeded that pay; the accounts were then included in the report of the Committee on Contingent Accounts, and pay certificates were issued for every description of merchandise. It was a good time, while it lasted, both for shopkeepers and for members; but the indulgence was, for financial reasons, a self- limited one. The treasury collapsed under the pressure of too many pay certificates. Some of the honorable gentlemen went to jail and others returned to "the succulent watermelon." The festivities were over and not a moment too soon. They left nothing behind them but a bad smell, and a curious history which is not likely to be repeated.

There seems to be an unpleasantness among the Penn's RR. directors, and three of them have resigned, viz: Messrs. Derbyshire, Spartridge and Parker. We don't suppose their plighted faith in not finishing the road through Pennsvalley is troubling their consciences, but we wish there were no rest for them until they came up to what they promised our people.

Col. D. G. Bush, of Bellefonte, has entered the field for the democratic nomination for Congress. Col. Bush if elected to that position would certainly make a good, working member of the lower House of Congress, combined with ability to make his views known whenever he deemed it necessary to speak. Upon the financial question—the all-absorbing question of the times—Col. Bush is as well posted as a dozen of the average congressman, and he can discuss greenbacks, silver and gold with a readiness that will lift an opponent clean out of his boots. The Colonel has made the financial question his favorite study and has figures at his fingers' ends to bear him out in his ready elucidations of that intricate subject. Bush is a friend of the laboring class, and always appeared as a disinterested advocate of their cause.

They have an oil well now that has gone crazy. We knew that men, and plenty of them, went crazy, on account of oil wells—some went crazy because they slobbered out enormously and others because their pets wouldn't spurt out worth a cent. We just read a story about a test well on the McCandless farm, (Murray's mill.) in Butler county. This well has been flowing water, of the spa quality, ever since it has been finished, throwing it at first about 100 feet, but now about 40 feet high. On Sunday morning, about nine o'clock, the family living on the farm were surprised to hear what they supposed to be thunder. They ran to the door and found that it proceeded from the well, attended with balls of fire rising above the water and exploding with tremendous shocks. A few minutes later, they noticed a subterranean rumbling, apparently at a distance when first heard, but the cause soon made its appearance at the well as before.

Silver coins under the new bill have already been stamped in the Philadelphia and San Francisco mints. May the jingling shiners roll around in such profusion among the subscribers of the Reporter, that each one will pay his subscription in advance.

And now ex-governor Moses of South Carolina, a republican, comes out and bears testimony that the state gave an honest majority for Tilden, and that the returns were altered so as to give it to Hayes by Hayne, Cardoza, Stone, Dunn and Carter. And still Hayes holds on to the place. If these revelations do not make it hot for his Frandulency there will come a time when it will be hot for him, or else Ingersoll is right when he says there is no place where sinners are roasted.

HAYES' VETO OF THE SILVER BILL.

President Hayes, on last Thursday, 28 ult., sent a message to the House vetoing the silver bill. Then both houses however, passed the bill over the veto, by the constitutional majority, and it is now a law. In the Senate the yeas were 46, nays 19. In the House yeas 196, nays 73. The following is the veto message:

To the House of Representatives: After a very careful consideration of house bill No. 1,093, entitled an act to authorize the coinage of the silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character, I feel compelled to return it to the house of representatives, in which it originated, with my objections to its passage. Holding the opinion which I expressed in my annual message, that neither the interests of the government nor the people of the United States would be promoted by disparaging silver as one of the two precious metals which furnish the coinage of the world, and, that legislation which looks to contracting the volume of intrinsic money to as full a measure of both metals as their relative commercial value will permit would be neither unjust nor inexpedient, it has been my earnest desire to concur with congress in the adoption of such measures to increase the silver coinage of the country as would not impair the obligations of contracts, either public or private, or injuriously affect the public credit. It is only on the conviction that this bill does not meet these essential requirements that I feel it my duty to withhold from it my approval. My present official duty as to that bill permits only an attention to the specific objects of the bill, which seem to me so important as to justify me in asking from the wisdom and duty of congress that further consideration of the bill for which the constitution has in such way provided.

The bill provides for the coinage of a silver dollar of 412½ grains each of standard silver, to be a legal tender to their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

It is well known that the market value of that number of grains of standard silver during the past year has been from 90 to 92 cents as compared with the standard gold dollar.

Thus the silver dollar authorized by this bill is worth from 8 to 10 per cent. less than it purports to be worth, and is made a legal tender for debts contracted when the law did not recognize such coins as lawful money.

The right to pay debts in silver or in certificates of silver deposit will, when they are issued in sufficient amount to circulate, put an end to the receipt of revenue on gold, and thus compel the payment of silver for both the principal and interest of the public debt.

Of the public debt now outstanding $1,-143,493,400 was issued prior to February, 1874, when the silver dollar was unknown in the circulation of this country, and with only a convenient form of silver bullion for exportation; $583,440,350 of the bonded debt has been issued since February, 1873, when gold alone was the coin, for which bonds were sold and gold alone was the coin in which both parties to the contract understood that the bonds would be paid.

Those bonds entered into the markets of the world. They were paid for in gold when silver had greatly depreciated, and when no one would have bought them if it had been understood they would be paid in silver.

The sum of $225,000,000 of those bonds have been sold during my administration for gold coin, and the United States received the benefit of those sales by a reduction of the rate of interest to four per cent. During the progress of these sales a doubt was suggested as to the coin in which payment of those bonds would be made. The public announcement was thereupon authorized that it was not to be anticipated that any further legislation of congress or any action of any department of the government would sanction or tolerate the redemption of the principal of those bonds or the payment of interest thereon in coin exacted by the government in exchange for the same. In view of that fact it will be justly regarded as a grave breach of the public faith to undertake to pay those bonds, principal or interest, in silver coin worth in the market less than the coin received for them.

It is said that the silver dollar made a legal tender by this bill will, under its operations, be equivalent in full to the gold dollar.

Many supporters of the bill believe this, and it is just an attempt to pay debts, either public or private, in coin of inferior value to the money of the world.

The capital defect of the measure is that it contains no provision protecting from its operations pre-existing debts, in case the coinage which it creates shall continue to be of less value than that which was the sole legal tender when they were contracted.

It is now proposed, for the purpose of taking advantage of the depreciation of silver in the payment of debts, to coin and make a legal tender a silver dollar of less commercial value than a dollar, whether of gold or paper, which is now lawful money of this country.

Such a measure, it will hardly be questioned, will in the judgments of mankind, be an act of bad faith as to all debts heretofore contracted.

The silver dollar should be made a legal tender only at its market value. The standard of value should not be changed without the consent of both parties to the contract. National promises should be kept with unflinching fidelity.

There is no power to compel a nation to pay its just debts. Its credit depends on its honor. The nation owes what it has led its creditors to expect. I cannot approve a bill which in my judgment authorizes the violation of sacred obligations. The obligation of public faith transcends all questions of profit or public advantage.

Its unquestionable maintenance is the dictate as well of the highest expediency as of the most necessary duty, and should ever be carefully guarded by the executive, by congress and by the people. It is my firm conviction that if the country is to be benefited by a silver coinage, it can be done only by the issue of silver dollars of full value, which will defraud no man; and currency worth less than it purports to be will in the end defraud not only creditors but all who are engaged in legitimate business, and none more assuredly than those who are dependent on their daily labor for their daily bread.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
President of the United States.
Executive Mansion, Feb. 28, 1878.

The message was read amidst profound silence, and at its conclusion Mr. Stephens moved the previous question on the passage of the bill over the veto.

The previous question was seconded amidst clapping of hands and demonstrations of approval from members.

During a short discussion regarding the re-reading of the message Mr. Cox said he objected to the reading again a charge of fraud by a fraud. He was then called to order, but after a short discussion it was decided not to put the expression of Mr. Cox on the record.

A vote was then taken on the previous question and resulted 196 yeas to 73 nays.

The bill was then passed by 196 yeas to 73 nays.

Scheppers Brothers, manufacturers of worsted goods, at Philadelphia, suspended payment with very heavy liabilities. They have two large factories there, and employ over 1,600 hands.

Smallpox is raging in an epidemic form at Bremen, Texas. Nine-tenths of the inhabitants have left the place and business houses are all closed.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY from Jan. 1st, 1877, to Jan. 1st, 1878.

D. A. MUSSER, Treasurer of Centre county.

Jan. 1st. 1878. DR.

To outstanding taxes Jan 1st 1877	$42,428 60	
To taxes assessed for 1877	42,152 43	
To tax received of county commission ers	25,727 09	
To cash received for redemption of U S lands	118 47	
To am't transferred from Militia fund	14 06	
To cash received from Treasurer sales U S lands	286 29	
To county order rec'd on acct. last year's balance	2,790 53	
To com. note rec'd for balance	2,000 00	
To balance due Treasurer at settlement	1,199 08	116,716 55

Jan 1, 1878. CR.

By bal. at settlement Jan. 1, 1877	$4,790 53	
By warrants paid	55,877 84	
By unpaid taxes outstanding Jan 1, 1878	51,709 50	
By exonerations and commissions	2,328 68	
By salary	2,000 00	
By stationery allowed	10 00	116,716 55
By bal due Treasurer at settlement	1,199 08	

D. A. MUSSER Treasurer, Centre Co., in account with Commonwealth of Penna.

Jan. 1 1878 DR.

To balance due State Jan 1, 1877	264 82	
To outstanding taxes	6,391 56	
To taxes assessed for 1877	3,150 73	9,806 61

Jan. 1, 1878 CR.

By am't outstanding taxes Jan. 1, 1878	4,082 08	
By State Treasurer's receipts	3,080 17	
By exonerations and commissions	113 84	
By Treas commissions	68 09	
Bal. in hands of Treas.	1,862 43	9,806 61

MILITIA FUNDS.

Jan. 1, 1878 DR.

To am't outstanding taxes Jan. 1, 1877	$59 88	59 38

Jan. 1, 1878 CR.

By outstanding taxes Jan. 1, 1878	44 58	
By Treas. com. on 1406	74	
By am't transferred to county account	14 06	59 38

We, the undersigned, Auditors Centre county, do hereby certify that we have examined the above accounts of D. A. Musser, Treasurer of said county, and find them correct.

Witness our hand and seals this 22nd day of January, A. D. 1878.

WM. M'FARLANE, [L.S.]
A. J. GRIEST, [L.S.] } Auditors.
JOS. M. GILLILAND [L.S.]

EXPENDITURES.

Commissioners Pay.

A. Gregg balance $1.13, services $675 50	$680 63	
J. N. Hall balance 65 09 services 655 50	720 59	
H. A. Mingle balance 4.32, services 442.50	446.81	
H. Beck commissioners clerk	600.00	2,448 03

Jury Commissioners.

B. Liggett bal. from 1876	37 68	
Jno Rishel services	15 38	
H Keller services	21 34	
H Beck clerk to com.	35 00	109 40

County Auditors.

Wm McFarland services	30 00	
A J Griest services	30 00	
Jos Gilliland services	30 00	
C L Buffington as clerk	30 00	120 00

Improvements and Repairs.

A Moore on jail contract	483 73	
Wiley & Parsons, building walk C H.	22 75	
McClellan & Speer, lumber for C H	20 75	
Wm Eckley lumber for C H	6 40	
E H Carr hauling lumber for C H	1 60	
T E Lyman spouting C H	10 50	
B & S RR Columber walk at C H	10 63	
J H Fellenbaum repairing at jail	14 75	
J J Reynolds & Son range at jail	167 80	
Jno Brachbill wall paper &c at jail	82 61	
Jno McDermott paving jail	6 50	
W S Galbraith work on range at jail	5 64	
H A Williams painting and repairing at jail	147 00	
J & J Harris, bill paints hardwarde at jail	129 62	
G W Tate architect at jail	140 00	
M W Cawdrick work at jail	5 40	
John McDermont cess pool contract	146 98	
H D Yeager, repairing furnace at jail	33 45	
W Twitmire repairing hot air pipes at jail	36 50	
T A Hicks & Bro hardware for jail	1 64	
T I Lee repairing lock at jail	1 25	1,475 00

COURT EXPENSES.

Jurors pay	$5,815 46	
Commonwealth cost	3,311 15	
Tipstaves pay	436 20	
J H Vosburg court reporter	785 00	
W Reber court reporter 2 weeks	20 00	
B Galbraith court crier	162 00	
B Galbraith, janitor balance 1876, 275		
100 janitor] services	625 00	
W C Heinle, entries in indictment dock et	15 64	
A Williams bal due at settlement 1876 11409 prothonotary costs 1877 2515 65	375 72	
L W Munson court proclamations	76 00	
L W Munson, summoning juros	450 00	12,022 17

ORDINARY EXPENSES.

Norah McAllister, washing for prisoners	129 64	
Robt McKnight gas bills for Court House and jail	443 05	
J R & C T Alexander coal bills for court house and jail	965 91	
J H Dobbins medical services	100 00	
Agricultural society appropriation	100 00	
Western Penitentiary keeping convicts	450 82	
Insane asylum (Danville) keeping	1,732 25	
Assessors pay	2,158 25	
Road views	729 90	
Election expenses	1,964 75	
Refunding U S lands	21 11	
Refunding taxes overpaid	166 79	
Insurance on public buildings	394 00	
Bridge views	101 50	
Samuel Brugger Engr at bridges etc	431 13	
J D Spering bridge Curtins	845 00	
" " bill Howard	100 00	
" swearing viewers	1 50	
Miles Zimmerman Karthaus bridge	1,096 00	
H D Yeager bal Julian bridge	1 01	
Dan'l Irwin work Julian bridge	5 00	
M W Cowdrick Penns creek bridge	459 00	
Murray Dougal & Co Penn creek bridge	1,664 00	
Murray Dougal & Co Howard bridge	2,700 00	
Jacob Pletcher lumber &c for Howard bridge	8 32	
J C P Jones repairing Milesburg bridge 66 87 and 20 00	27 26	
Wm Riddles, Philipsburg	89 87	
D Lohr, Benner	8 31	
W W Spangler repairing Beech Creek bridge	31 72	
Doak & Loneberger painting Curtin bridge	7 90	
J J Harris bill paints &c for bridge	2 00	
Wm Zimmerman repairs Karthaus bridge	408 79	
Constables pay	425 00	
Real estate paid for property at sale	20 00	
Premium on collections	88 30	
C M Bower commission on collection	6,605 00	
Commissioners fees paid	2,904 85	
Interest paid on notes and bonds	55 00	
Commissions on lunacy	773 55	
Scalp premiums	145 34	
Teachers Institute	58 21	
Inquests on dead bodies	100 00	
Road damages paid		
L W Munson bal 1876, 13[000 on account 3,174 00	4,504 11	
C M Bower salary as comr's atty	75 00	
H Y Stytzer stationery	26 67	
Freight bills paid	7 84	
Meals to Jurors paid to sundries	65 50	
Jos Devling bal on Co line & drafts	7 00	
S & A Loeb clothing for prisoners and jail	106 85	
Harper Bro., clothing for prison ers and jail	8 25	
Lyon & Co clothing for prisoners and jail	6 80	
C T Fryberger clothing for pris oners and jail	3 00	
A Williams judgment docket	24 50	
J S Barnhart extra time in office	12 00	
Kay Bros hand seal jury com	3 50	
D Everhart building scaffold for painting jail	1 60	
T A Hicks & Bros hardware C H	1 40	
Horse hire paid sundries	5 50	
W W Wolf putting in water back jail	4 00	
H Vanbuskirk burners and shades C H	26 85	
W S Galbraith sundry plumbing bill court house and jail	59 90	
Wood for C H and jail and cutting same	37 50	
Paid sundries cleaning cess pool Robb and Kelly removing ashes court house and jail	46 82	
W A Schroyer repairing chairs &c., court house	2 75	
W W Wetzler repairing furnace jail	9 25	
Jno McDermott repairing heater jail	8 85	
H Hoffman repairing at jail	2 25	
Alex Green cleaning cells	4 00	
Geo Ulrich bounty due him	1 50	
Jno T Johnson postage &c	50 00	
Jos Fox repairing cells jail	25 34	
Bond & Co chairs treas and comes office	13 65	
Jos Devling revising U S land lists	17 72	
Jno Powers repairing for prison ers	40 00	
W A Tobias indexing in recorders office and burner	20 40	
J Fellenbaum repairing locks &c jail	164 60	
A Williams appearance docket &c	31 50	
Jas O'Bryan repairing chairs C H	54 50	
Susan Shope scrubbing office 3 times	1 50	
T J Lee putting lock on office door	5 25	
J A S Mallory repairing gate C H	35	
E Joseph & Bro carpet hall at jail	3 80	
Guggenheimer matting for C H	28 42	
C Fox removing plantains C H yard	19 80	
C Garner cleaning pipes at jail	7 00	
W F Reber copying and making duplicate	1 50	
F P Musser making duplicate	22 90	
W T Twitmire sprinkler and dust pan C H	36 00	
L Willard cleaning flues C H	1 05	
Jas Harris & Co hardware C H.	3 50	
F F Adams for chairs C H	3 85	
Jos Devling work on U S land lists	2 40	
Water tax	3 50	
F Deshner keys for coal house	127 50	
D M Glenn & Co ice for C H	50	
Jacob Schrom binding mattings	1 55	
Wilson & McFarland stoves for offices	1 00	
H A Williams glazing C H & jail	52 87	
D Gallagher repairing hydrant C H	13 92	
H Beck chimneys for lamp &c	2 00	
Danl Derr repairing gas pipes C H and jail	1 51	
A Bartholomew digging ditch C H	4 50	
O Kasster repairing assess books	1 25	
Harper Bros covering for desks	35	
B Galbraith crying U S lands sales	3 25	
Wm Mann blank books	5 00	
B M Needguide books for offices	35 00	
Alexander & Bower fees on 1st Nat bank case	2 00	
S M Winters house holding appeals	25 00	
M Hubler bill holding appeals	5 00	
D A Musser on acct bal due '76,	3 58	
D A Musser orders for state tax	2,760 68	
Commissioners expenses holding appeals and delivering duplicates &c	797 17	
Orders of formers years paid	363 50	
	33 49	
Total	$38 406 57	

Printing bills.

P Gray Meek bal due 1876 184 60 printing 1877 285 25	$469 85	
E T Tuten printing	207 35	
F Kurtz bal due 1876 31 00 printing 1877 220 35	251 35	
W Deininger printing 1877	161 81	
Bender & Beck print "	13 50	
F L Hutter printing "	192 81	1296 67

Total expenditures....$56877 84

Orders drawn on road tax acct	604 34	
Orders drawn on poor tax acct	425 39	1029 73

L. W. Munson Sheriff in account with Centre county:

Jan 7, 1878 DR.

To jury fees received	64 00	
To fines rec'd Sam'l Booth 5 00, G Breon 200 00, W Wagner 25 00 J Rishel 20 00	250 00	
To cash rec'd Martha Bath urst	25 00	
To county orders rec'd on acct	5700 00	
To purchase money on U S land	47 25	4086 25
Balance		622 68
		$4708 93

CR.

By boarding prisoners	$1942 00	
By conveying prisoners to penitentiary	784 00	
By summoning furors	450 00	
By court proclamations advertised	76 00	
By advertising election proclamation	177 85	
By conveying insane asylum	192 00	
By advertising poor house election proc	559 25	
By filling ticks and bills sundries for jail	39 10	
By reward paid for Walker and Gallagher	125 00	
By amt paid Walker's bills at Curwinsville	87 00	
By amt paid expense bringing Walker from Curwinsville	30 60	
By services during riots 8 days	32 00	
By amt paid for police maces	18 15	
By watching jail 21 days and nights	31 50	
By advertising removal of fish baskets	9 00	
By removing fish baskets	185 48	4708 93
By bal due Sheriff Munson at settlement	$622 68	

State of Pennsylvania, } ss.
Centre Co. }

We, the undersigned auditors of Centre County, do hereby certify that in pursuance of an act of assembly entitled "An act relating to Counties and Townships, and County and Towhswip offices," we met at the Commissioners office, Bellefonte, on the first Monday in January, 1878, and did audit and settle and adjust the several accounts set forth in the foregoing statement. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 22nd day of January, A. D. 1878.

WM. M'FARLANE, [L.S.]
A. J. GRIEST, [L.S.] } Auditors.
JOS. M. GILLILAND [L.S.]

CENTRE COUNTY, SS:

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Centre county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county from the first day of January 1877, to the 1st day of January, 1878.

J. N. HALL,
ANDREW GREGG,
H. A. MINGLE,
Commissioners.

Attest:
HENRY BECK, Clerk.

OUTSTANDING TAXES DUE BY COLLECTORS.

1871.

H Cantin, Bellefonte	$207 28	
A J Hassinger, Benner	141 38	349 66

1872.

Jno Ward, Half Moon	256 97	
David Robb, Liberty	14 52	
Jas Gates, Snow Shoe	324 79	596 28

1873.

Chas Brown, Bellefonte	360 73	
*Daniel Malone, Boggs	56 38	
*S C Barick, Marion	204 07	
Jos Ross, Spring	162 07	783 25

1874.

Jos Fox, Bellefonte	973 11	
Wm Riddles, Philipsburg	931 31	
D Lohr, Benner	823 52	
F Carson, Burnside	37 34	
F Kirchoff, Curtin	123 28	
Wm Cross, Halfmoon	8 72	
H B Wilcox, Rush	558 11	
H D Yeager, Snow Shoe	125 75	2981 14

1875.

Chas Brown, Bellefonte	1438 09	
*A J Graham, Philipsburg	188 76	
J P Shope, Milesburg	281 85	
*H L Barnhart, Boggs	458 18	
*J B Newcomer, Burnside	46 08	
*Jno T Lucas, Curtin	68 86	
*Perry Condo, Marion	94 76	
H B Wilcox, Rush	70 74	
Jas Watson, Snow Shoe	163 93	
†Jesse Swartz, Walker	13 85	2781 09

1876.

*Jno H Morrison, Bellefte	1426 47	
T M Hall, Milesburg	144 27	
*W C M'Cutchen, Philipsburg	552 59	
C Diehl, Howard bor	73 56	
*A Garbrick, Benner	708 51	
J C Walker, Boggs	518 28	
Wm Thompson, College	542 83	
*Wm Mann, Curtin	166 07	
†H C Campbell, Ferguson	210 49	
Jno Krumrine, Gregg	320 78	
*John Kettner, Haines	25184	
J T Stewart, Harris	310 11	
*J W Kline, Huston	191 73	
John M Steer, Liberty	317 07	
Jo Harter, Marion	661 90	
D Kreamer, Miles	55 13	
Wm Weiser, Penn	705 76	
G W Koch, Potter	1026 68	
F H Dale Rush	199 81	
John Noll, Spring	706 14	
Jos Thompson, Snowshoe	112 14	
Jno H Beck, Walker	445 50	9720 66

1877.

Jno Kechline, Bellefonte	3599 91	
R L Shirk, Milesburg	471 22	
I Gorton, Philipsburg	472 63	
H C Holter, Howard boro	297 88	
R W Ammerman, Unionville	198 17	
U Stover, Benner	1485 94	
W S Loy, Burnside	197 24	
J C Walker, Boggs	1317 97	
E Musser, College	2128 66	
C Singer, Curtin	259 50	
W W Fry, Ferguson	3093 09	
F D Hosterman, Gregg	2862 72	
J H Wiles, Haines	2354 64	
John Myers, Harris	1869 12	
Geo Gensmer, Half Moon	937 84	
D W Kline, Huston	439 22	
J M Kline, Howard	865 35	
D Robb, Liberty	863 28	
D W Orr, Marion	1217 93	
Joel Morris Miles	1603 07	
G W F Gray, Patton	1048 84	
Wm Smith, Penn	1985 90	
Henry Swab, Potter	3699 27	
F H Dale, Rush	889 34	
H I Tibbins, Spring	2295 25	
Jos Thompson, Snowshoe	378 10	
Wm Miller, Taylor	441 22	
Wm Spotts, Union	232 47	
J T Dungle, Walker	2345 12	
H Williams, Worth	300 39	40170 50

Total outstanding taxes.....$57391 58
*] Paid in part since settlement.
† Paid in full since settlement.

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT of Centre Co.

Jan 1, 1878. DR.

To notes and bonds outstanding	$2092 87	
To bal due D A Musser, Treas., at sett	1199 08	
To bal due Sheriff Munson at sett	622 68	
To bal due A Gregg, comr at sett	58	
To bal due J N Hall comr at sett	25 34	
To bal due H A Mingle, comr, at sett	81 81	
To bal due A Moore on contract	7 50	84029 86

Jan 1, 1878. CR.

By notes of sundry persons	3660 81	
By amt due on hands of att'y for collection	2423 74	
By taxes outstanding Jan 1, 1878	57391 58	
By amt due from twps and boros for keeping insane as below:		
Spring twp	934 29	
Harris twp	84 93	
Philipsburg	1689 36	
Patton twp	110 45	
Partrage estate	70 00	
Rush twp	284 82	
Bellefonte boro	555 84	
Huston twp	406 90	
Milesburg boro	198 89	4335 48
By U S land tax outs'd'g	5600 00	
By bal due from Clearfield county	85 00	
Balance	11533 25	84029 86
To bal due by county	11533 25	

Forks House!

PERRY STOVER, PROP'R.

The Forks House, at Coburn station, is new and commodious, and is kept in best manner. Bed and board second to none in the county. Stabling for 30 horses. As a summer resort it will be found all that could be desired, right

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. March 7 '78.

☞ TERMS.—$2 *per year, when paid in advance;* $2.50 *when not paid in advance. Advertisements* 20cts *per line for three insertions, and* 5 *cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.*

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 *cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of* 20cts *as formerly when paid by themselves.*

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe 1 *jan '76" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the* 1*st of January,* 1876, *and that it is time he was paying the printer.*

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 868, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Sec't. H. P. SANKEY, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 457, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HEDLACKER, Sec't. J. A. FLEMING, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 96, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M. and every two weeks after. Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD RHONE, Sec't.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—A. Horst's sale, near Linden Mall, March 12.

—Sale large farm'stock, Jonath. Harter, Penn tp., March 14.

—Sale, lots of J. From, de'ed, Centre Hall, March 16.

—Sale personal property of Mrs Peter Smith, Centre Hall, March 18.

—A Jour Blacksmith wanted immediately by J. T. Lee, Centre Hall. tf

—Try Sechler's prunes and dried and canned peaches, if you want something nice. Sold very low.

—March is bringing us rough, cold and blustery weather, with an occasional sprinkling of snow.

—Old Folks' coneert, in M. E church, Friday evening. Go.

—Mart and Joe Peck, of Wolfs Store, have left for Kansas, to look out new homes.

Mr. P. F. Keller also Mrs. Carrie E. Wolf, of this place, intend going to Kansas this spring.

—Will Richard, for the last three years employed in the Reporter office, also left for Kansas with the large party on Tuesday.

—H. G. Conser and sons, Joe Beck, and two Courters, of Brushvalley left for Kansas, Tuesday. Will Henny, of Potters Mills went to Missouri.

—On Tuesday the Centre county emigrants to Kansas took their departure for Kansas. Their names were given in a former issue of the Reporter.

—Subscribers of the Reporter who change their post-office address this spring should notify us. Give old and new address.

—Wm. Horner, of near this place, was robbed of $55 a short time ago, in a Lock Haven hotel. Sorry Bill couldn't pepper the thief with the contents of a revolver, Two chaps were arrested for the theft.

—Suicide is not more sinful than neglecting a cough. For only 25 cents you can buy a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and be saved from death.

—If you wish a handy single tree, that will work instaneously in unhitching a horse, whether you are in a buggy or outside, go to J. T. Lee, and get one of his patent single trees. Cheap and perfectly safe.

—As the silver bill has passed now is the time to go for Sechlers fresh and cheap groceries and especially for the large and fine lot of queensware now on their shelves.

—Why worry and suffer with coughs and colds, when such an excellent remedy as Green's Compound Syrup of Tar, Honey and Bloodroot will relieve you. Only try it. Ask your druggist or storekeeper for it, or send to F. P. Green, Bellefonte. It has cured numberless cases.

—An elegant table syrup, at Sechler's grocery at only 60 cents per gallon. Only think of it!

—For good Tobacco, fine Cigars, fresh Candies, Peanuts, Oranges, Lemons, Cocoanuts, etc., go to C. Dinges.

—Prof. Hubler's classes in vocal music are large, viz: At Centre Hall 89, Pleasant Gap 92 and at Boiling Springs 66 pupils. They close with a concert at each place.

—The Rebersburg (Henrysburg) water bill, passed the house on 27, and is now before the senate, which will also pass it.

—At Spring Mills one thousand tons of coal have been sold since the rr. was opened. J. D. Long has also engaged in purchase of grain. I. J. Grenoble will soon occupy his large new store.

—Newman is first on hand with a stock of new Clothing for spring, and latest styles, and prices just to please and goods No. 1. Call at the Eagle Clothing Hall, it is the place for bargains. Newman sells cheapest of all—has the largest assortment of all. Treats you like a gentleman, and is glad to see people even if they do not wish to buy.

—It grieves us to announce the death of Maj. P. Benner Wilson, of Bellefonte, The Maj. was a brother of 'Col. Wm. P. Wilson, and a-brother-in-law of John B. Linn, deputy Sec'y of the commonwealth. Maj. Wilson was well known over this county and cutside, and was a genial, warm hearted and benevolent gentleman who will be missed in many circles.

—The Greenbackers held a convention at Bellefonte, on last Friday, to elect delegates to a greenback state convention. There were few or no delegates from Pennsvalley.

—Rev. Miller has sold his store-building in this place to J. D. Murray, for $1700. Mr. Murray has also purchased the drugs in the same, and will continue the drug-store.

—We invite the attention of our readers to the large advertisement of the Franklin Jewelry Co., in another column. Any of the articles would make elegant presents, Every order sent them will be filled.

A FIRST CLASS BUSINESS CHANCE.—HARDWARE, TINWARE AND STOVE STORE FOR SALE.—Located at Spring Mills, Centre county, Pa., the terminus of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek railroad. Is now a very good stand, and will be one of the best in the State this year and in the future. The tin-shop alone will and does pay well, as there are none nearer than Millheim and Centre Hall, both about 6 miles off. We can convince any parties wishing to buy that it is a good business point. Will sell store room and contents at first cost. Our reason for selling is that one of us expects to be away a greater part of this summer in the water and steam governor business, in which we have lately become largely interested, and our business in the Bellefonte store requiring our whole attention. This is a good chance for any one desiring this line of business. For particulars, inquire of the below mentioned firm at their place of business in Bellefonte. THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.

—WILL SELL CHEAP.—10 first-class new western two horse Wagons.
F. P. VONADA.
21 feb3t Madisonburg, Pa.

—VISITING CARDS.—Your name printed on 25 Mixed cards, no two alike, for 10 cents.
WM. KURTZ, Centre Hall, Pa.

—The best cheese made in America lower than elsewhere, always to be found at Sechler's grocery, where you can find a complete assortment of all other groceries fresh and pure.

Penn's Valley Institute.

The third term of this ACADEMIC SCHOOL will commence on the third Monday (15) in April, and continue ten weeks. Tuition per term, from $5 to $8—half in advance. Board from $2.60 to $3 per week No deduction on account of absence, unless in case of protracted sickness. Location desirable. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
3p G. W. FORTNEY, Centre Hall, Pa.

BOALSBURG, March 4, 1878.—The Musical Convention held here last week was in every respect a grand success. It was conducted by Profs. P. H. Meyer, of this place, and Lowel M. Meyer, of Centre Hall, C. H. Meyer presiding at the instrument, and Lowel M. Meyer conducting the singing. These gentlemen performed their offices excellently, each fully meeting the expectations of the people. Mr. C. H. Meyer is an elegant player and singer, and because of his extensive experience is hard to excel as a convention man. Mr. Lowel Meyer is decidedly one of the finest singers we have ever heard, and appeared several times as a Solo singer, each time he was greeted with rounds of applause. We can truthfully say that we never heard in Philadelphia or New York better singing than was done by Prof. Meyer. His facial expressions added very much to the effect of his singing, and every one tried to get where they could see him when he sang. During his short stay here he made for himself many friends.

Mr. Reitmyer of Lewisburg, the artistic violinist, arrived in time to assist on Thursday and Friday. Mr. Reitmyer as a violinist, certainly has no superiors in this part of the country, and will long be remembered here as the "Boss Violinist." We might mention others who figured prominently but space will not permit.

The convention closed on Friday evening with a grand concert. The music was excellent and the audience very large.

The church which is quite a large one, was filled to its utmost, at least a half hour before the exercises began. A great many could not gain admittance at all.

We have been informed that about seventy-five dollars were realized on that one evening, which was considerably less than half of the net proceeds of the convention.

The class which numbered over a hundred was composed of singers from all along this valley, from Aaronsburg to Spruce Creek. All singers from a distance were entertained free of charge; our good people believing that "A good cause ought to make a generous heart," as the proceeds are to go to our Academy, which is now again in successful operation. All appeared to enjoy themselves very much, and went away fully convinced that Boalsburg is certainly the place for a musical convention, and determined to attend our next.

Thanks are due to Mr. Jacob Weber for the use of his organ, Mrs. C. Woods for the use of her piano, and the Methodist congregation for the use of their church.

The Committee of Arrangements consisting of Harry S. Stuart, Geo. B. Jack, Jacob Weber, Thos. Riley and A. H. Kramer, were untiring in their efforts to make the convention a success, and to make it pleasant for those visiting our town.

The following is a list of the names with post office address of those who took an active part in the exercises. To the best of our knowledge no names have been added merely to swell the list.

Aaronsburg.—Miss Susie Lencard, Miss Emma Deshler, Mr. Lencard, and J. D. Deshler.

Millheim.—Mr. and Mrs. Gutelius.

Spring Mills.—Misses Sadie Kerlin, Mary Leitzel, Lessie Miller. Messrs. M. Miller, Prof. Reitmyer, Chas Leitzel, H. Krumrine, David Kerlin, Gunsallas, and Frank Hoover.

Centre Hall.—Miss Annie Keller, Dr. J. C. McEntire, Prof. Lowel Meyer and Christian Hoffer.

Linden Hall.—Misses Laura Tressler, Alice Rupp, Arrie Sanner. Messrs. W. H. Rupp, I. J. Tressler, Jonathan Tressler, Edward Hess, and Wesley Tressler.

Grayville.—Wm. Leech.

Slab Cabin.—T. Scott Bailey.

Pine Grove.—Misses Alma Musser, Gustie Ward, Clara Ward, Laura Morton, Adella Musser, Nannie Obrien. Messrs. Oliver Livingston, John Kreps.

State College.—Misses Annie Garner, Lillie Musser, Belle Lytle.

Logansville.—Mrs. Kleckner, and Chas. Meyer.

Lemont.—Misses Sallie Schreck, Alice Schreck, Lizzie Botorff, Pris. A. Deckard, Mary E. Wasson, Mrs. Shuey, Mrs. Geo. Martz. Messrs. Jared Shuey, Martin Dale, and Miss Maggie Duey.

Pleasant Gap.—G. W. Kline.

Boalsburg.—Misses Susie Jack, Lizzie Jack, Clara Condo, Annie Weber, Annie Condo, Lena Jordon, Aggie Sellers, Mary Sellers, Angeline Sellers, Sadie Kuhn, Belle J. Rankin, Ellen Shoneberger, Mary Riley, Kate Portney, Ellie Smith, Clara Keller, Sarah Stover, Nannie Stover, Maggie Groh, Effie Burchfield, Maggie Leech, Mollie Burchfield, Mary Rockey, Ella Hummel, Amanda Meyer, Adaline Meyer, Julia A. Swinehart, Lizzie Gohesn, Lizzie Hummel, Mrs. Peter Weber. Messrs. Henry Meyer, Riley Kreamer, J. P. Weber, A. H. Kreamer, Wm. Collens, Alfred Osman, Henry Keller, Fred. Meyer, Samuel Moore, Calvin Meyer, Prof. P. H. Meyer, John Weber, Geo. Ferrer, Chas. Kuhn, P. M. Weber, Ned. Sellers, Dr. J. F. Woods, Jacob Meyer, Fred. Weber, Calvin Riley, and William Bohn.

—Weather fine again.

—Mr. W. B. Shaffer has opened a new shoe-maker shop in this place. See card.

—Mr. Jacob Wagner, of Potter, reports that he has a calf that weighed 112 pounds the morning after it was born. Who can beat that?

Millheim'—Quite a number of improvements are going on and in contemplation, among these building by Jonath. Harter, Wm. Henny, J. W. Snook, Wm. Weiser and others. There is a lull in the branch railroad—keep the ball rolling, it will be a convenience for Aaronsburg and Miles tp. and those localities might be induced to help; it would obviate the necessity of the new twp. road. The south end of town is growing towards the Forks

—A specialty is made in Queensware by Sechler & Co., and they have upon their selves the most elegant assortment of that kind of goods, in the county. All housekeepers and persons just commencing will do well to see Sechler's Queensware before purchasing elsewhere. Offered very cheap.

—List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Centre Hall Pa. March. 1, 1878. Mrs. Sarah Lee 1, Mr. Oscar Anderson 1, Mr. William Stewart 1, Mr. N. H. Barr, 1, Mr. William Gregory 1.

Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised. J. A. REESMAN. P. M.,

—Don't fail to go and hear the Old Folks' Concert, given by the ladies of the M. E. Church, of Bellefonte, to be held in the Methodist church, at this place, March 8. As far as we have learned, the Entertainment was a success at Bellefonte, which, no doubt, will be repeated with like success here. The Exercises will consist of Old-time Choruses, Songs, Instrumental Music and Tableaux. The proceeds will be appropriated to a good cause. Admission 25 cents'

—With a view of introducing the great new vegetable medicine known as Sierra Nevada Vigorene to the people of Centre Hall and vicinity, the proprietors have authorized their Agent to give away a certain number of one dollar bottles.

Those afflicted with Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Impure Blood or Billious Disorders, please call upon or send to J. K. MILLER & SON, Druggists, and get a bottle of Vigorene. Take it strictly as directed upon the bottle and you will not be disappointed in finding relief and a cure.

CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce that D. G. Bush, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Congress, subject to democratic rules.

PROTHONOTARY.

Mr. S. M. Swartz, of Potter,. desires to inform his friends and democrats that he will be a candidate for the nomination of Prothonotary. 4t

John Treaster) In the Court of Common
vs Sylvania Treaster.) Pleas of Centre county.
No. 62, April Term, 1877, Subpœna in Divorce.

The undersigned, a commissioner appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of said county to take testimony in the above case, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the old Conrad House in Bellefonte, on Wednesday the 20th day of March, 1878, at one o'clock, p. m., when and where all parties interested may attend. W. F. REBER.
28feb3t Coms'r.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the interest of the undersigned, in the Pennsvalley Banking Company, at Centre Hall, was transferred, about one year ago, to John P. Harris, and my connection with the same has ceased.
1 mar 3t. JOHN HOFFER.

Grayon-painting.—*Get your Photographs Enlarged.*—The undersigned is prepared to enlarge all Photographs, in which the features are plain, especially the eyes. In sending pictures always mention the Color of Eyes and Hair. Price, $1 for one person, and 75 cts. each for all taken from the same photograph thereafter. For further particulars address.
CHAS. W. DERSTINE, *Centre Hall, Pa.*

THE WAR FEVER IN RUSSIA—ENGLAND TO WITHDRAW HER AMBASSADOR—SOME MORE THREATS—AS GIBRALTER IN DANGER.

London, March 1.—The Government has announced in Parliament that the condition in the East at present was one of suspended hostilities. The Government hoped that the war was ended, but it was possible that hostilities might be renewed. Sir Stafford Northcote said the terms of peace were unknown to the English Government, but if they proved to be injurious to England, the Government would take the proper course to protect its rights.

A dispatch from Constantinople says that after a conference lasting six hours the Russian and Turkish plenipotentiaries have been unable to agree on the terms of peace. Negotiations are still in progress. Russia, it is stated, will not consent to the European congress being held until the treaty has been signed. Forty thousand Russian troops are concentrated between Tchekmidje and San Stefano.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says there is great and warlike excitement there, in consequence of the British Government threatening to withdraw the Ambassador at St. Petersburg if the Russians enter Constantinople. The situation is considered as being very menacing.

The Russian troops have advanced to Zeitinburnen, 800 yards from a Turkish magazine. A dispatch to the Vienna "Political Correspondence" from Constantinople maintains that the pause in the negotiations is owing to Russia insisting on the cession of the Turkish ironclads and the occupation of Constantinople.

The Russians, according to a Galatz dispatch, have proposed to the Danubian Commission that the latter undertake the work of clearing the Sulina mouth of the Danube.

STIPULATIONS SIGNED.

Turkey Comes to Time and the Fact Announced to the Russian Armies.

"Constantinople, Sunday night, March 3.—The treaty of peace has been signed. The Grand Duke Nicholas announced the fact to the soldiers at a review of San Stefeno to-day. Russia has abandoned her claim to the Egyptian and Bulgarian tribute."

"The position of the British ships at Tunla is regarded as critical, owing to the short run for torpedo boats from Tchekmedje or San Stefano. It is strongly suspected that Thorneycroft torpedo boats and Whitehead torpedoes are being dispatched to the sea of Marmora in sections.

Great mistrust and uneasiness is felt respecting the Russian designs on the Bosporus. They can occupy the Chanak forts at a moment's notice.

A Pera correspondent makes the indemnity fully as heavy as was reported February 25, viz., 1,400,000,000 roubles, with £40,000,000 in bonds added.

The Russians occupy Charkoi, Rodosto, Eregli, Silivri and Tchekmedje, all of which are admirably suited as bases for torpedo operation should it be decided to menace the British fleet.

The Russians are bent on entering Constantinople with or without the Sultan's consent, and England has notified Prince Gortschakoff that if Russia pursues that course the British Embassador will be ordered to quit St. Petersburg.

THE LARGEST BEEF PACKING HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY DESTROYED.

Chicago, February 21.—Early this morning the beef packing house of Nelson Morris, at Union stock yards, the largest in the country, was entirely destroyed by fire. Twelve hundred carcasses of beef, 1,200 hides and 1,000 barrels of tallow were in the building. The firm estimate the loss at from $120,000 to $150,000. The only known insurance was $10,000 on the building and fixtures. The contents were uninsured.

AN INUNDATED CALIFORNIA TOWN.

San Francisco, February 21.—The town of Washington, opposite Sacramento, containing 500 inhabitants, is almost totally inundated. Many houses have been swept away and wrecked and half the people are homeless. No lives were lost, but many narrow escapes were made. The crevasses in Yolo county exceed six miles in extent, and the width is hourly increasing.

FISH FOR PENNSYLVANIA STREAMS.

The Fish Commissioners of the State have now 500,000 brook trout, 200,000 California salmon, 150,000 salmon trout and land-locked salmon and Kennebec salmon for distribution between this date and April 1. Persons desiring fish, communicating with H. J. Reeder, Esq., at Easton, for the Eastern part of the State; James Duffy, at Marietta, for the middle, and B. L. Hewitt, at Hollidaysburg, for the Western district, will receive attention. The land-locked salmon are for lakes, the Kennebec and California salmon for water leading to the sea, and the salmon front for deep, cool streams. The nearest railroad station to the place of deposit, name of party to receive, and the kind of water must be particularly described in sending orders.

A WHOLE FAMILY BURNED TO DEATH.

St. Louis, March 2.—A German resident of the place, named Morris Keyser, went to Brockley's grocery store and purchased a gallon can of coal oil, which he took to his home. On arriving there, he started to fill a lamp, when the oil caught fire, and an explosion occurred, which scattered the burning fluid over the cabin and its occupants. The entire family, consisting of husband, wife and six children, burned to death.

MURDERS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Number of Death Warrants Issued by Governor Hartranft.

Governor Hartranft has probably issued more death warrants for the executions of murderers than any other chief magistrate of any of the States of the country. Following is a list issued since he first became governor of Pennsylvania:

Nelson E. Wade, Lycoming county, who murdered an aged couple named McBride and afterwards robbed them of $9,000 or $10,000.

Lewis Rosentine and John Moody, of Dauphin, executed at Harrisburg several years ago, for the murder of Abram Behm, near Middletown.

Wm. E. Udderzook, of Chester county, for the murder of Mr. Ross. The circumstances connected with this murder were of the most brutal character, and created a deep sensation at the time the crime was perpetrated.

David O'Mara and Patrick Irvin, of Susquehanna county.

Samuel Beighley, Westmorland county.

Frederick Heidenblud, Philadelphia.

E. Ortwein. Allegheny county.

Barney McCue, Lycoming county, (commuted.)

Joseph Brown, of Schuylkill county.

Albert Brown, of Bradford county.

Frederick Meyers, of Allegheny county.

Wm. Murry, of Allegheny county, Patrick Quigley, of Philadelphia.

George W. Fletcher, of Phil'a.

Michael Doyle, Edward Kelley, John Donahue and Alexander Campbell, Mollie Maguires, hanged at Mauch Chunk on the 21st of June last.

Thomas Munley, James Carrol, James Boyle, Hugh M'Gehan, James Roarity and Thomas Duffy, Mollie Maguires, of Schuylkill county, hanged at Pottsville on the 21 of June last.

Thomas Curley, of Montgomery county.

Wm. Green, of Allegheny county.

Allen C. Laros, of Northampton county (transferred to the insane asylum at Harrisburg.)

Henry Linker, of Allegheny county, (commuted.)

Thomas Campbell, of Luzerne county, (commuted.)

Andrew Lanahan, of Luzerne county.

Frank Wilson, of Dauphin county, for the murder of John Rudy, executed on the 11th of July last.

Thomas P. Fisher, of Carbon county, a Mollie Maguire (respited.)

Peter M'Hugh, Patrick Tully and Patrick Hester, Mollie Maguires, of Columbia county (pending.)

John Kehoe, Mollie Maguire, Schuylkill county (pending.)

Edward Donnelly, Mollie Maguire, of Schuylkill county (pending.)

There were sixty-seven failures in New York city during February, with aggregate liabilities of $2,658,598. The assets are estimated at only $695,000.

Whitlock & Anderson, importers and jobbers in woolen goods, at New York, have failed. Liabilities, $170,000; assets, $100,000.

A rich strike has recently been made in Snowdrift mine, about twenty-two miles north-west of Helena. Fifteen hundred ounces, valued at $24,000 from the mine, are now on exhibition. The vein is thirteen feet wide.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Have lately opened a special invoice of

BELLON'S

BLACK SILKS.

FULL 24 INCHES WIDE.

Prices,	$1.50
Prices,	$1.60
Prices,	$1.75
Prices,	$2.00
Prices,	$2.25
Prices,	$2.50
Prices,	$2.75
Prices,	$3.00

These goods will be found on comparison to be from 25 to 50 cents less in price than similar qualities can be bought elsewhere. This make of Goods is thoroughly reliable, and is unexcelled for durability of wear.

Also, about

500 PEICES

FANCY SILKS,

IN PRICES RANGING FROM

50 CENTS TO $1 PER YARD.

All of which are guaranteed to be below even current wholesale prices.

SAMPLES

of all description of Dry Goods forwarded on application, and orders promptly and satisfactorily filled through our

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT,

now thoroughly organized.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
N. W. Cor. Eighth and Market Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

DEATH OF BEN WADE.

Cleveland, O., March 2.—Ex-Senator Benjamin F. Wade died at his home in Jefferson, Ohio, at 6.30 o'clock this morning.

TERRIBLE MORTALITY IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

A dispatch from Constantinople reports that thousands of people are dying daily from cold, hunger and wounds received in battle and are appealing for immediate pecuniary aid from all charitable societies and the public.

The sale of all the real estate of Wm. M. Lyon & Co., will take place at the Ward House, Tyrone on Friday, the 29th of March next, and will be an immense affair, covering more than fifty thousand acres of land, on which are erected furnaces, forges and buildings of all kinds. Thousands of acres are rich in pipe and other iren ores. It will be vastly the largest sale ever known in this section of country.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at the residence of Dr. Smith, dec'd, about ½ mile west of Centre Hall, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13th, 1878. Three good Horses, 1 six-yearling black driving Mare, 1 four-yearling bay driving Mare, 1 six-yearling dun Mare, 1 three-yearly Alderney Bull, 3 young Cows heavy with calf, 1 yearling Calf, 8 Sheep, 3 Shoats. Top Buggy, Sulkey, 1 new Truck Wagon, 1 two-horse Wagon, 1 new Cutter, 1 Mower, 1 new Plow and various other tilling instruments. Two pairs of Hay Ladders, 5 Tons of Extra TIMOTHY HAY, 1 double sett of Buggy Harness, 2 setts of Yankee Harness, Collars, Bridles, 1 Cross Cut Saw, and various other Articles. The Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. MARY SMITH.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, will be sold at public vendue on the premises near Centre Hall, on SATURDAY, the 16 day of March next, the following real estate, the property of Jacob From, dec'd, to wit: ONE LOT, bounded west by lands of Geo. Durst, south by lot of Howard Harkins, east and north by turnpike road, containing about one-fourth of an acre, with Wagon-maker shop thereon erected.

One other LOT, bounded north by lot of Howard Harkins, west by lands of Geo. Durst, sr., south by another let of said dec'd, east by turnpike, containing ONE HALF ACRE.

The third LOT, bounded north by the lot above described, west by lands of Geo. Durst, sr., south by land of John Neff, east by turnpike, containing ONE HALF ACRE. The last two described will be sold either seperate or together to suit purchasers.

Terms: One half the purchase money on confirmation of sale, the balance in one year, to be secured by judgment notes with legal interest. JOHN SHANNON,
feb14 Adm'r.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the undersigned, 2 miles from Linden Hall, in Harris twp, Centre, on Tuesday, March 12th, 4 Horses, 6 Cows, 1 Bull, weighing 1200 pounds, 3 small Bulls, seven head young Cattle and Calves, 12 Shoats, 2 Sows & 8 Pigs, 1 Boar, 1 four horse wagon and Bed, spring Wagon, 2-horse Sled, Lodsled, Grain Drill and Windmill, both good as new, Threshing Machine, Power and Shaker, 4 Plows, 2 Keystone and 1 Wallace Plows, 3 Harrows, Cultivators, 1 Scraper, 1 Cornplanter, Chopper Machine, Champion Self-rake Reaper, Hay rake, Forks, Hay ladders, Household Furniture, 2 Iron Kettles Cooking Stove, No 9 Coal Stove, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, when terms will be made known.
ABRAHAM HORTZ.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' court of Centre county there will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, in Potter township, on Saturday, March, 16, at 2 o'clock, the following real estate of Erskine M'Minn, dec'd. A TRACT OF LAND situate in Potter township, bounded and described as follows, north by land of Wm. Boal, jr., east by land of Edward Kline and David Fye, south and west by land of Eli Horner, containing 1 acre and 68 perches, more or less. Thereon erected a House and Stable.

Terms:—One half of purchase money on confirmation of sale, balance in one year with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises; bond to be given in the sum of $600 to be approved by the court or one of the Judges thereof. One third of purchase money, after payment of debts, to remain in the premises during the life of the widow.
21feb A. LUKENBACH. Adm'r.

PUBLIC SALE.

In Penn township, at the residence of the subscriber, on Thursday, March 14th, 1878: 4 Horses, 3 Cows, 2 springing Heifers, 2 stock Bulls, 9 head young Cattle, 1 brood Sow, Pigs, 2 broad wheel farm Wagons, 1 two-horse Wagon, 1 truck Wagon, 1 Buggy, 1 new Bobsled, 1 truck Sled, new Champion Reaper, with all the attachments to it, 1 double Roller, Thrashing Machine, fanning Mill, 1 corn fodder cutter, 1 Lewisburg Drill, 1 hay Rake, 1 circular wood Saw, 28 in. in diameter, 2 hay Ropes, pulleys and fork, Corn-scraper, Corn-planter, Cultivator, Harrows, Plows, Hay by the ton, horse-gears, saddle, fifth and sixth chains, etc., 2 setts hay Ladders, 1 sausage cutter, 1 new copper kettle, one iron kettle, 2 bureaus, 3 tables, 1 desk, lounge, bedsteads, chairs, carpets, tubs, &c. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, a. m. JONATHAN HARTER.
A. HARTER, Auctioneer.

W. B. SHAFFER,
SHOEMAKER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Centre Hall and vicinity that he has opened a new shop in the old Bank Building. New work turned out according to style, and all kinds of repairing neatly done, and on short notice. Prices reduced and to suit the times. 7 feb. 0m.

ADDITIONAL BARGAINS
IN
SEASONABLE
DRESS GOODS
FOR
WINTER AND EARLY SPRING.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER take pleasure in submitting the following additional bargains,

JUST OPENED

ONE CASE TWILLED BRILLANTINES (ASSORTED COLORS), at 31 Cents, present value 50 cents.

ONE LOT ALL-WOOL SATIN STRIPED BUNTING, AT 31 Cents.

The manufacturer has made no sale of these goods for less than 42½ cents previous to our closing purchase, and the retail price has been and is now 50 cents elsewhere.

TWO CASES MATELASSE BEIGE ALL-WOOL AND SUPERIOR STYLES.

These we shall sell at 50 Cents.

ONE CASE EXTRA ARMURES, In medium LIGHT COLORS, at 25 Cents.

ONE CASE EXTRA ARMURES, Same quality as above, but not equal in styles, AT 20 CENTS.

ONE CASE ARMURES, GOOD QUALITY, AT 20 CENTS.

ONE CASE BOURETTS at 12½ cents.

The following are rapidly selling and will soon be closed:

ONE CASE ENGLISH BOURETTES, WOOL FILLING, AT 14 CENTS.

ONE CASE ENGLISH BOURETTES, AT 20 CENTS. VERY DESIRABLE AT PRICE

ONE CASE ENGLISH BOURETTES, AT 25 CENTS, REDUCED FROM 50 CENTS.

ONE CASE ENGLISH MATELASSES, AT 20 CENTS, REAL VALUE 31 CENTS.

ONE CASE ENGLISH MATELASSES, AT 25 CENTS.

ONE CASE ENGLISH MATELASSE BEIGE, AT 20 CENTS.

ONE CASE ENGLISH MATELASSE BEIGE, AT 25 CENTS.

ONE CASE ENGLISH MATELASSE BEIGE, AT 31 CENTS.

These are undoubted bargains.

ONE LOT MOHAIR BRILLANTINES, IN COLORS, AT 25 CENTS.

Never sold less than 45 cents.

ONE LOT PURE MOHAIR BRILLANTINES, IN CHOICE COLORS, AT 31 CENTS.

Lately sold at 50 cents.

It is beleived that not a single item in above list has ever before been sold at the prices in any market of this country.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
N. W. Cor. Eighth and Market Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

A DOG KILLS ONE HUNDRED RATS IN 14 MINUTES AND 43 SECONDS.

The dog fanciers and other sporting men of the West Side, N. Y., attended a match last night, in which one dog was to be selected to kill 100 rats in fifteen minutes. The stake was $100. The place selected was a well known resort on the West Side. The dog was the imported black and tan bull and terrier, "Harry," owned by John Carman. He weighs twenty-one pounds and is about five years old. His work last night has eclipsed any previous record.

The fact that the match had been made was kept as secret as possible, but when the room was opened it was quickly filled by a gathering that embraced not only sporting men, but a large number of well-known Wall street brokers. The disorderly class, which is generally at such sports, was absent. The dog was handled by Dick Toner, alias "Dick, the Rat," who was in the pit with him before the rats were let loose. When the rats were turned into the pit they were so lively that the betting was at first against the dog. As soon as he was let slip it was soon that he was more than a match for them, although they showed much fight, and several fastened on his neck and throat. The dog accomplished his task in 14 minutes and 43 seconds, beating the time by 17 seconds. At the end he was so exhausted that he was unable to stand, and his owner had to carry him home. Much money changed hands on the result.

MARRIED.

In Milroy, on the evening of the 21st February, 1878, by Rev. John W. White, John Wolf, of Potter's Mills, to Miss Jennie E. Kohler, of Milroy.

On Feb. 28, at Centre Hall, by Rev. G. W. Bouse, Jonas Bible, of Sprucetown, to Alice C. Lee, of Centre Hill.

DEATHS.

On 17 ult., in Gregg twp., a son of David Finkel, aged about 2 years.

In Lock Haven, Feb. 23, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Rev. R. H. Fletcher, aged 52 years 5 months and 16 days.

In Saxon, Bedford county, Pa., Mr. John Homan, aged 68 yrs. Mr. Homan formerly lived near this place on the farm of Dr. P. D. Smith, dec'd.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of John B. Royer, of Potter twp, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowning themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.
JACOB F. ROYER,
21feb6t Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Nancy Kreider, of Penn twp, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.
PHILIP KREIDER, Adm'r.
21feb6w Wolf's Store.

Philadelphia, Feb. 25.—Quiet and firm, 4 50@5. Wheat easier and lower; amber $1 34@1 37, red 1 30@1 32, white 1 35@1 40. Corn easier and lower, yellow 53½c, mixed 53½c; mixed 53c; February 53c; April 54½c May 54c. Oats dull and heavy; Penna white 33¾@34½c; western do., 33¾@34½c, do. mixed 32@33c.

Spring Mills Market.

White Wheat, 1 20
Red " 1 20.
Rye, 50c.
Corn, ears, per bu. new, .45c
Oats, 25c.
Buckwheat, 75c.
Hoverseed, $4.00 to $4.50
Chop, per ton, $23.00.
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Potatoes, 30c. per bush.
Flour, per bbl, $6.25
Butter, 18c.
Tallow, 7c.
Hams 11c.
Shoulders 7c.
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CANNIBALISM AT SEA.

How the Crew of a Schooner Kept from Starvation—Butchering, Cooking, and Eating a Sailor who was Shot while Insane.

There are few tales of hardship and suffering at sea more terrible in their details than the story of the almost incredible experiences of the crew of the Sallie M. Steelman. The story of the exhaustion of provisions, of the shooting of the maniac colored sailor and his subsequent butchery to furnish food for the famished crew is fully corroborated by several of the seamen, who were brought to this city by the Speedwell, which anchored at Pier No. 28 East river. The entire crew of the wrecked vessel were the captain, S. G. Higby; the mate, James L. Somers; the steward, Sylvester R. Herbert; David Barrett, a white seaman, and three colored seamen—George Hicks, Walter Sampson and George Seaman. The seamen, while they answered inquiries put to them, seemed to do so unwillingly, and continually inquired if any punishment was liable to be inflicted upon them for their act of cannibalism.

After their provisions gave out their sufferings were terrible beyond description, but it seems that the butchered sailor, Seaman, who was reported to have been driven mad by starvation, was subject to fits of insanity, and according to the story of his fellow-seaman, Hicks, who had shipped with him on other vessels, had acted violently on other occasions than that narrated below. Deprivation brought on a renewed attack of insanity during the week in which the vessel was tossed about unprovisioned, after being over a month at sea, and as day after day passed without the famished men being able to obtain anything but coffee to appease their pangs of hunger he became at times raving, and would jump from his bunk at night and tramp through the vessel, talking incoherently, and acting so strangely that his fellows feared to go near him. After being out for forty-three days, Seaman sprang from his bunk early in the morning, and ran up on deck where he again talked wildly, and threatened to shoot the captain. The latter having gradually got out of the way, Seaman returned to the forecastle, where he yelled to Sampson, who was asleep in his bunk, to come up on deck. While Sampson was hastily dressing himself, the maniac sailor called to him again, threatening to shoot him if he did not instantly obey. Sampson began to retreat slowly toward the door, keeping his eye upon the insane man to guard against being attacked unexpectedly. When he reached the deck he saw Seaman, so he says, place his hand in his pistol pocket, and then, fearing for his life, he drew his pistol—which he had previously borrowed from the steward—and fired at Seaman, striking him on the head behind the ear. The shot was heard through the vessel, but only one man, George Hicks, says that he saw the shot fired or heard anything of the conversation that preceded it. After being shot Seaman rushed wildly to the deck, but fell dead in his tracks when he had gone but a few steps.

The crew, it seems, let the body lie where it fell for some four hours, during which time the proposition that the dead man's flesh be eaten was discussed. After the body had lain in a pool of blood for about two hours, Sampson, who had fired the fatal shot, was given an axe by the mate, and, approaching the corpse, severed the head from the dead man's body. After the completion of this fearful task, the head was wrapped in canvas by Herbert and Barrett and thrown overboard. Barrett then by means of a knife stripped off as much of the flesh from the legs and trunk as he could, and when he finally ceased the butchery, the flesh he had removed was placed in a barrel and salted down, and the mutilated carcass was wrapped, like the head, in canvas and thrown overboard. Some of the flesh was immediately afterward removed to the galley, where it was thrown into a pot and parboiled, and then fried in a pan. Most of the crew turned sick at the thought of such unnatural food, but their hunger at length prevailed over all qualms of conscience and revulsions of taste, and they partook of two meals. Their experience of the cannibalistic repast was variel. Barrett, who butchered the corpse, and who ate about a pound and a half of the flesh, declared that it tasted as "good as any beefsteak he ever ate." The necessity for partaking of such food, however, ended on the following day, when, after forty-five days of almost unexampled suffering, the crew of the partially dismantled and fast sinking vessel sighted the Speedwell and soon they were safe on board the vessel and bound for New York.—*New York Times.*

Mexican Adobe Houses.

A correspondent traveling in Arizona Territory says: Adobe houses are very comfortable for this dry climate where there are only two short rainy seasons, which occur in the winter and summer. The bottom lands contain adobe clay, which is wetted and moulded into sizes to suit the fancy; of four inches thick by eight and twelve, to the same thickness by twelve and twenty inches. The adobe brick, after being well sun-dried, are laid up with the clay mortar for only one story. Then comes the roof; poles are laid across, and on these small brush or the spines of the giant cactus are thickly spread; over the whole is laid a thick coating of the adobe mud which, when dried, sheds rain perfectly. There are, of course, many rude places improvised for local habitations, which contain so small a stock of house-keeping articles, that the "Greaser" can, at any moment's notice, pack them and his family on a burrow and travel. The well built houses has its fireplace, where, with the smallest possible fire, the cooking is done, which does not embrace much of a variety. The bean pot, coffee pot and tin cup, a piece of sheet iron, to bake the "tortia" on, will comprise the entire outfit. The tortia is a novelty, and must be eaten to be fully appreciated. The Mexican woman mixes the dough to the proper consistency and will rapidly form, in her hands, pieces of it no thicker than paper, and eighteen inches in diameter, which are quickly baked. With the pot well charged with beans, onions, Chili peppers, and some ox lard (the Mexicans rarely use that of the hog), the pile of tortias at hand, around which they sit on the floor, having no table, or other ware of any kind. Strips of tortia torn off can be easily formed into spoons, which are edible. Even the well-to-do class seem to disdain the use of chairs, tables, or bedsteads. I was fortunate enough to accept the hospitality of a "Gringo" who had been there some time, and had a few of these—to them—useless luxuries.

A Sensational Wedding.

A very singular wedding is reported as having lately occurred in a small town in England, famous for its hunting parties. The bride being a celebrated sportswoman the ladies present wore riding habits and the gentlemen hunting suits with high top boots and spurs. While the ceremony was in progress the church was crowded with huntsmen in red coats, which contrasted strangely with the bride's orange blossoms and satin dress with a long white velvet train, and the toilets of the twelve bridesmaids, which were of "poult de sole," trimmed with fur and branches of holly. After the ceremony and breakfast the whole party rode off, followed by grooms in livery, a pack of hounds, and hundreds of huntsmen dressed in scarlet. The effect of this spectacle is said to have been novel and magnificent. Three different scenes of the wedding, the view in the church, and the party at breakfast, and in front of the chateau, with the hunters advancing on horseback to congratulate the bride, are to be painted and presented to the bride, while small copies will be kept for the guests.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

READING IN BED INJURIOUS.—Reading while lying down is very injurious to the eyes, for the reason that the internal structure of the eye being generally of a soft and yielding nature, the lens drops a little back from its true position, and greater effort on the part of the ciliary muscles, and consequently great strain becomes necessary for focusing the objects on the retina.

The Man With a Scheme.

He might have been a disgusted politician who had aimed high and dropped several points short, or he might have been an amateur doctor of an experimental turn of mind that had led to his being chased out of the community where he last voted. It was hard to tell, but at the time of which we write he was unmistakably a man with a scheme.

He went into a large dry goods store, with a confident smile, and making his way to the head of the house, stated with an air of mystery that he desired a private interview upon the most urgent and important business. He was led to the private office, and told to unburden himself.

"Would you like to make a clean million in three months?" he asked, with a smile that romped all over his face.

"Well, I should rather say so," returned the merchant.

"It can be done as easy as going to sleep, sir, by a little plan that I have."

"Unfold," said the merchant, breaking an apple in two, and offering him half.

"What's that you say?" queried the man, drawing his chair up closer.

"Explain—elucidate—show up—and be in a hurry about it, too; this is my busy day. What have you got anyway?"

"You want to know my plan?" said the man, glancing uneasily about to make sure they could not be overheard.

"That's what you wanted to see me about, I believe. Go ahead with it."

"Can't do it, sir. Must have a bonus first, and a guarantee that if you use it —which you will be sure to do—that you will pay me ten thousand dollars for the right to do so."

"Whew!" exclaimed the merchant. "That's drawing it mild. But excuse me, sir. I never make a blind investment. Good day."

"I guarantee that you can pull in a million—a round million clear profit in ninety days; yes, you can do it in thirty, and not a particle of risk. It's a dead sure thing."

"Don't want it, I tell you. I've got more than I can attend to now."

"I'll let you try it for five thousand, and trust the rest to your generosity afterwards."

"You must really excuse me, sir. I can't see it."

"Well, then, give me a thousand, or I go across the street. You're robbing your family to refuse it at that."

"Wouldn't touch it, sir, unless I knew all about it, and that, too, without any bribery."

"Say five hundred, then. It's like picking up a fortune at that price."

"No, I tell you, I don't want it. Wouldn't touch it at any price."

"Give me five dollars on it then. That'll make it binding, and I know you'll treat me square."

"Not a cent."

"I'll take it in trade. Give me a pair of pants and a box of collars."

"Not to-day."

"Well, then, a pair of suspenders."

At this moment the porter came in in answer to a summons, and hustled the man with a scheme into the street. The last seen of him he had cornered a lane peanut seller, and was talking him crazy with a dodge that he had for getting the market by the horns and running the price up to twenty cents a quart.—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

Thanking an Ex-Mayor.

Long John was lightly resting on the simple but substantial chair which supports his ethereal form, in his office yesterday afternoon, when there entered with a slow, uncertain step an elderly man who looked as if he had seen better days.

"I kom up to thank ye, Mr. Wentworth, for a favor ye done me the first time you was mayor. I've had it on my mind for some time, and I thought I'd come down an' tell you. But maybe ye don't remember me?"

"No, I don't," said Mr. Wentworth. "You see I've been mayor several times, and as I gave my time to the business and have been very busy ever since, I cant remember every one I met. What did I do for you?"

"It was just like this: The fust time you was mayor I started down to your office one day to ask a favor. I met you on the street an' said I was going to the mayor's office, an' says you, 'This is the mayor's office; I take it right around with me. What do you want?' Says I, 'I want a pardon for my boy, who is in the Bridewell,' an' then I told you how he kum there.

"You just took a piece of paper an' reached down an' wrote on my shoulder, an' gev it to me.

"I went to the Bridwell an' give it to the man an' sat down. When I saw the boy wasn't comin' I asked why they delayed, and said I'd bronght a pardon from Long John. They asked me if I'd read the paper and I said 'No.' They gev it to me an it read:

"'Give this man his son when his term is out. J. WENTWORTH, Mayor.'

"So I went home, an' the boy came when his term was out. He hadn't been long home till I made up my mind that you was right in not letting him go sooner, and since then I've kim to the conclusion that it 'ud bin better if you ordered him kept there ever since. So I thought I'd just drop in an' thank you for not lettin' him out when I asked yon."—*Chicago Times.*

A Mischievous Monkey.

We allude to the particular monkey domiciled at the Allegheny City Home. The kind-hearted superintendent, Mr. Grubbs, places no restraint on the monkey, but generally allows her the freedom of the house. Recently it seems she presumed on the familiarity existing between herself and officers and inmates, by visiting certain apartments, the doors of which were locked against her. Her surreptitious visits were made by clambering up the door and crawling through the transom. In one of the rooms thus invaded the monkey's experience was anything but delightful. It was the medical department, and once inside she helped herself. She first placed her nose to a bottle containing ammonia; then she drank a little of the drug, when, with a sharp, shrill yell she dropped the bottle on the floor, bounded over the door and into the corridor, where she inaugurated a terrible "chatter," intermingled with violent sneezing and a paroxysm terrible to behold. She was furious with rage, and her mode of relating her experience was indicrous and afforded witnesses a deal of amusement. Finally she adjourned to the basement and kidnapped a kitten, causing consternation to the mother cat in that department, who "scatted" around at a lively rate. The monkey at once retreated, and when found in one of the upper apartments, was consoling herself by nursing the kitten. A fierce struggle occurred between the superintendent and monkey before she would release her grip on the kidnapped feline; and then she became melancholy again. Now, as she passes the medicine room, with the door wide open, she hangs her head at half mast, and apparently says: "I want no more of the pie."—*Pittsburgh (Pa.) Chronicle.*

A New Breed of Cats.

In the little manufacturing village of Queechy, Vt., has arrived a new breed of cats. Last spring they made their first appearance. Several old family cats, all of them quite aged, gave birth to litters of kittens of a very peculiar appearance. They were long-haired, with large legs and long claws, and very heavy tails. One specimen in each litter was raised, so as to see this freak of nature in maturity. At six months of age they were very large. Some of them are striped like a lion, others are quite black. The fur is from three to six inches in length all over the body; a tuft of long hair rims the ears. The head is like that of any cat, except the eyes of all of them have a wild or frightened look. At the neck the fur stands out like a wide ruffle, the tail is covered with long fur, and would measure, perhaps, six inches in circumference. All of them are very active, and will spring from the floor to the top of a room eight or nine feet high with perfect ease. When frightened they are disposed to turn and show fight, and they will not permit much petting.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A TERRIBLE FIGHT WITH A BEAR.

Bruin and the Man Fall Three Hundred Feet Down a Mountain Side.

A correspondent of the New York *World* writes to that paper from Goshen, N. Y., as follows: The bear hunters have enjoyed fine sport in Ulster county for the past two weeks. Even in the wilderness of Denning township it has been many years since bears were so numerous. "Jack" Ackert and three companions of the Bull Run region startled a large bear from its nest a few days ago and followed it several miles. Jack came up with it where the dogs had brought it to bay on a ledge overlooking a laurel swamp. The ledge was a perpendicular one, ten feet high, on the summit of a barren ridge that extended in an abrupt slope to the edge of the swamp, a distance of over three hundred feet. The ground was covered with several inches of snow, upon which a stiff crust as smooth as ice had formed. Ackert shot the bear as it was fighting with the dogs. It fell, to all appearances dead. The other hunters were scattered about in the woods. Ackert approached near the prostrate animal and shouted for his comrades to come in. The bear, however, was not dead, and, to the hunter's surprise, arose to its feet and rushed toward him in spite of the dogs. Ackert fired his other barrel, but did not kill the bear, and in another second was defending himself in a hand-to-hand fight with the enraged brute. The crust was so slippery that the bear had the advantage of the hunter, as the latter could not keep his feet, while the sharp claws of the former permitted him to maintain his position. Ackert slipped and fell. The bear had him in his embrace in a moment. The movements of the combatants had brought them nearer the edge of the rocks. As the bear threw his paws about the half-prostrate form of the hunter the latter dealt it a fearful blow with his hunting-axe, which felled the animal. The ground was sloping, and as the smooth fur of the bear came in contact with the glassy surface of the snow the animal, maintaining its hold of Ackert, slid toward the edge of the ledge, and before it could get a hold in the crust with its claws both hunter and bear fell over the rocks, and, striking the icy slope below, shot like a cannon ball down the mountain. Two of Ackert's companions came out upon the rocks just as he and the bear went crashing into the tangled laurels at the foot of the ridge and disappeared in the swamp. The hunters were compelled to make a detour of half a mile to reach the swamp. They found Ackert sitting with his back against a hemlock tree. He was covered with blood and his clothing hung in tatters. He was alive, but it was half an hour before he was able to realize where he was and how he got there. He remembered falling off the rocks, starting down the mountain hugged by the bear and crashing into the swamp, and that was all. The bear lay ten or fifteen feet away, covered with blood and dead. Both of Ackert's shots had reached vital spots, but there is no doubt that but for the fortunate ride down the mountain the bear would have crushed the hunter before the wounds proved fatal. The bear weighed over two hundred pounds.

Since the above adventure King Sheeley, of South Mountain, with two of his brothers, put up a bear on Moose Mountain, in Denning. King wounded it, but was attacked by the bear. The three brothers killed it with their hunting-axes, King being badly wounded by it during the fight. The bear was an enormous one. As the hunters were dragging it to an old wood road near by they heard the dogs making a commotion in the woods. One of the brothers went to the spot, and found two bear cubs in a nest in the rocks. They were taken out. The cubs began to whine and cry piteously, and in a few minutes their mother came tearing through the woods and sprang out into the opening where the hunters were amusing themselves with the cubs. They dropped the cubs and sprang for their guns. The old bear threw herself in front of the cubs, and rising on her haunches backed toward the woods, keeping the cubs behind her, roaring furiously as she kept her eyes on the hunters. Two rifle balls entered her heart, however, before she gained the thicket, and she fell dead on the snow. The hunters allowed the dogs to tear the cubs to pieces.

Pensions.

At the close of the year ending June 30, 1877, there were on the files of the office 42,809 original army invalid claims; 19,344 invalid increase; 32,713 army widows' original; 814 widows' increase; 975 original navy invalid; sixty-two navy invalid increase; 524 navy widows' original; and two navy widows' increase claims.

To that number were added during the year 16,532 original army invalid; 11,214 army invalid increase; 5,269 original navy widows'; 780 army widows' increase; 271 original navy invalid; 117 navy invalid increase; ninety-seven original navy widows'; and sixteen navy widows' increase claims.

Seventeen hundred and seventy-one original army invalid; 132 original navy widows', four army widows' increase, six original navy invalids', and one original navy widows' claims were taken from the rejected files and reopened, making a grand total of 61,112 original army invalid; 21,558 army invalid increase; 38,114 original army widows'; 1,598 army widows' increase; 1,252 original navy invalids; 179 navy invalid increase; 622 original navy widows'; and eighteen navy widows' increase claims for disposal.

The yearly value of claims allowed during the year is $1,384,534,84, as follows: Army invalid, $472,454.22; increased pension to invalids, $369,996,12; army widows' etc., $446,292; increased pension to army widows, $16,504; navy invalids, $16,528.50; increased pension to navy invalids, $2,877; navy widows, etc., $10,260; increased pension to navy widows, $9,060; survivers of the war of 1812, $5,568, and widows of the soldiers of said war, $12,096.

During the year the following amounts were paid for pensions: To army invalids, $12,955,544.15; to army widows, etc., $13,349,383.57; to navy invalids, $199,619.40; to navy widows, etc., $322,926.63; survivers of the war of 1812, $934,657.82½ to the widows of the soldiers of said war, $361,342.01, making a total of $28,122,683.48.—*Report of the Commissioner of Pensions.*

Fashion Notes.

Chene silks are revived.

Macrame lace is revived.

Polish styles are coming in vogue.

Soft-finished percales are preferred.

Table paper yis trimmed with Macrame lace.

Crape effects are seen in new spring goods.

Watteau backs are revived for princess dresses.

Moonstones and cat's-eye jewels are very fashionable.

Scotch ginghams are woven to produce bourette effects.

Velvet and satin are the materials for matron's ball dresses.

Black and white lace over white satin s revived for ball toilets.

Moss greens, India reds and indigo blues are retained as spring colors.

The new colored grenadines show India colors and Turkish designs.

The coming bonnet is a capote of shirred silk with a tulle cap under it.

Cheap cotton and wool goods show a great improvement in the method of manufacture.

Knotted, *boucle* or rough surfaces, polka dots, and Greek squares are conspicuous in spring fabrics.

New grenadines are rough, knotted and *boucle* threaded, and woven also in Mexicaine, brocade and canvas effects.

Black grounds relieved by figures of white, gray, brown and high colors appear conspicuously among the new spring goods.

Basques are simulated on fourreaux, but are no longer made separate garments in the most fashionable dressmaking establishments.

A novelty is black grenadine *lamine*, woven with flat threads of metal—old gold, silver and tinfel red, thrown into both warp and wool.

THE POTATO BUG.

The Origin, History and Travels of this Great Pest.

While visiting Ridgewood, N. J., a writer in the Philadelphia *Telegraph* visited the office of Mr. Andrew S. Fuller, the great collector of beetles. Mr. Fuller was preparing a box to send to some eminent German collector. Among others were several potato bugs. Seeing that the writer took an interest in the bug, and knew but little concerning its history, Mr. Fuller opened his fund of information.

The potato bug evidently sprang into existence near the Black Hills, or the Big Horn country. For centuries it fed upon the wild solanum, its numbers being limited by the quantity of food. The solanum is found along the Rocky mountains, as far south as New Mexico. The Pike's Peak excitement broke out in 1858. There was a rush for gold. Men came together from every State in the Union. One out of a hundred turned his attention to farming and tried to feed the ninety-nine who were digging for gold. Potatoes were planted and the pest of the solanum found a more palatable food. It got more nutriment from one acre of potatoes than from a hundred acres of solanum. Every potato field in Colorado was covered with them, and the farmers in the new Territory stood aghast at the numbers.

They began to travel East. In 1860 they appeared in Kansas. They must have been carried there in wagons, for they are heavy-bodied insects, and can fly but a short distance, as was shown by the millions afloat along the coast last year. No sooner had they struck the potato fields of Kansas than they began to increase in proportion to the supply of food. The same year they appeared in Nebraska, and in 1861 crossed the Mississippi into Iowa. Within three years they spread through that State and jumped the Mississippi into Illinois. "I remember," said Mr. Fuller, "that in 1865 Walsh and Riley, entomologists from Missouri, sent me several potato beetles found near Rock Island. Here they are." He drew a case of beetles from his cabinet and pointed them out.

At first, he said, the farmers were not alarmed. They did not regard the beetle as a stranger and averred that it had always been there. They had confounded it with the juncta, and thought it had learned a new trick and gone to eating potatoes the same as school-boys learn to chew tobacco. It was not until 1865 that the lamented Walsh discovered that the bug, notwithstanding its very strict resemblance, was entirely distinct from the juncta, and that while both fed on the wild solanum, but one fed on the potato.

"How do you know," the writer inquired, "that the juncta does not feed upon the potato?"

"Well," said the good-natured entomologist, "it sometimes costs something to find out something. I went to Alabama and got the juncta in all its stages, larvæ, grubs and beetles. I sent twice before I could get them alive. The first time, owing to bad packing, they were smashed in the post-office. I put them in breeding cases and tried their tastes for various plants. Those fed on potato leaves ate a few at first, but gradually grew weaker and weaker until they died. This proved that they might possibly feed on potato vines if starved to it, but in the end they would be sure to die."

The most singular feature in the advance of the potato-bug is that they have crossed the Mississippi and marched east in five separate columns. The northern column has been the most rapid in its movements, the southern lagging away behind, showing that a cold climate is the best suited for the propagation of the pest. They were found in the southwestern corner of Wisconsin as early as 1862, and spread over the State quite rapidly. In 1867 millions of them were blown into Lake Michigan from northern Wisconsin. A northwest wind sent them ashore in southwestern Michigan and northern Indiana. In 1868 they began to propagate in Indiana, and in July of that year the second brood raised in Indiana appeared in Ohio. Their progress east from that time was very rapid, and in 1873 they were discovered in Eastern Pennsylvania. All the time they increased in numbers with the ratio of potato-fields. Their rate of speed up to last fall has averaged over seventy miles a year. The bug is not found south of Maryland. The hot weather kills it, and it will never appear in the Gulf States, because it cannot live there.

"During all this time," continued Mr. Fuller, "entomologists were warning the people and urging them to take steps to prevent the spread of the pests. No action was taken. The bugs had their own way, and the Northern States have become their feeding and breeding grounds. If the farmers had listened to the naturalists, whole States might have been saved. As late as 1870 a Canadian found bodies of the bugs on the shore of Lake Huron. Charles V. Riley, State entomologist of Missouri, mentioned this fact in his annual report. He told the Canadians that the insect for ten years past had cost the Western States millions of dollars, and predicted its spread over Canada within thirty months, unless something was done to prevent it. He alluded to Uncle Sam's territory beyond the Niagara river, and said that dollars and cents could not save its potato patches. He warned both New York and Canada of their danger, and asserted that after the insect had got a footing within their borders $1,000,000 would be freely spent to accomplish what a few thousands could do if applied at the right time."

"That is what Riley wrote," Mr. Fuller said, "and the New Yorkers and Canadians paid no attention to him. What has been the result? Eight years have elapsed, and they have already spent more than $1,000,000 for Paris green and labor, and had short crops and more bugs in the bargain."

"How would you have prevented the spread of the bug?" asked the writer.

"They never should have been allowed to cross the Mississippi," replied Mr. Fuller. "We all know they were annually destroying crops in Colorado. A few hundred dollars rightly applied would have kept them west of the Mississippi, where they belonged. As it was they only crossed it in five places. A few men with the use of the telegraph could have stopped them at each point. They have been found in Europe, but you can be assured that they will never be allowed to spread. They listen to their scientific men over there, and follow their advice. The European governments will take hold of the potato bug. Wherever it appears the first brood will be totally destroyed, for not one in 10,000 that go into the ground in the fall reappear in the spring. To give you an idea, I suppose 100,000,000 went into the ground in my vicinity year before last, and not above 1,000 came out."

Mr. Fuller says that the female lays from 1,000 to 1,200 eggs at each sitting, and if not destroyed, her children will multiply three times in the summer. If this is so, and each egg is hatched and no bug is killed, the second being equal, one female would have 259,200,000,000 great-great-grandchildren before the end of summer. If, however, the bug is destroyed as soon as it appears in the spring, the 259,200,000,000 great-great grandchildren are cut off, and that is the end of it.

"Mason" Elephants.

In India elephants are extensively used in building public works. Their great strength and intelligence make them valuable assistants to bridge-builders and stone masons. Some are used for moving large stones and timber into proper position; others are employed as masons—"mason" elephants is their technical name. These place large stones on a wall, and move them with their trunks until they are on a level. Few sights are more interesting to a traveler than to see several elephants at work on a bridge. Some are bringing timber and stone to the workmen, while others are laying them in their places, and all working as they were trained, bridge-builders or stonemasons.

Eighteen hundred revolutionary ladies have been flogged in Russia, and whole cities of the province of Kowono have been banished to Siberia.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Eastern and Middle States

At the instance of the Boston board of health a criminal prosecution has been begun against L. H. Chase, a confectioner, for the adulteration of candy, the indictment charging him with using chromate of lead, knowing it to be injurious to health.

The ten-year-old daughter of Martin Barney was burned to death in her father's house at Clayton, N. Y. Her clothes caught fire while she was with a younger brother.

At Morristown, N. J., Calvin Stewart was sentenced to be hanged on April 8th for the murder of Ira Cole, late a brakeman on the Morris and Essex railway.

James F. Preston and E. D. Rose, directors of the defunct Merchant's Loan and Trust Company, of Paterson, N. J., were found guilty of conspiracy for the purpose of defrauding the bank.

A bill has been reported in the Maine House of Representatives giving equal political rights to all, irrespective of sex.

A fire on West twenty-third street, New York, destroyed the armory of the Eighth regiment and two Presbyterian churches, causing a damage of about $1,000,000.

Two large freight trains on the Hudson River railroad collided with terrific force near New York, completely wrecking a number of cars, though, happily, no loss of life resulted.

A large quantity of unclaimed merchandise (Centennial exhibits forfeited under act of Congress) was sold at Philadelphia, the prices brought being very low.

Peter Cooper has issued an address to the country in favor of the remonetization of silver and against the speedy resumption of specie payments.

Committees representing the merchants of New York held a conference with representatives of the Erie and New York Central railroads in regard to the alleged unjust discrimination of freight rates against New York and in favor of other cities. The committees charged that the high rates from New York to the West are very prejudicial to the trade interests of that city, and that much of their business was going to neighboring cities, who had the advantage of lower rates.

There have been forty cases of poisoning from using the water of an infected well at Ashford, Vt., and several persons have died.

The steamship City of Dallas, loaded with cotton, was destroyed by fire at her dock in New York, and a loss incurred of $160,000.

The body of Miss Jennie Moore—a beautiful young lady who disappeared from her home in Newark, N. J., on Christmas evening—was found in the Passaic river after a two months' search. Miss Moore's employer, Mr. Poole, was arrested on the evening of her disappearance she complained of a headache, went out for a walk and never returned.

Fifty-three Republican members of the Louisiana Legislature have signed an appeal, asking Governor Nicholls to pardon Thomas C. Anderson, of the returning board, recently tried and found guilty of having forged election returns.

The rapid transit railroads in New York are being pushed rapidly to completion.

During an affray between students of Princeton College at Princeton, N. J., a member of the sophomore class was shot and dangerously wounded.

The Penins managers in New York report $50,000 on hand as a campaign fund, and have issued a circular in response to which they expect large accessions to that amount.

James L. Graham, a prominent New York lawyer, was arrested on the charge of having appropriated over $50,000 belongi ng to Mrs. Elizabeth McCall and which he held in trust for her.

Charges of malfeasance in office have been preferred against the insurance superintendent of New York to Governor Robinson by Comptroller Olcott.

J. F. Preston, who has been on trial at Paterson, N. J., for the embezzlement of $20,000 when treasurer of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company of that city, pleaded guilty to the charge.

Western and Southern States.

The body of Mrs. Ben. Pitman, who died recently in Cincinnati, was cremated at Washington, Pa. Previous to death, Mrs. Pitman had given orders that her body should be burned. Her husband and a large number of spectators were present during the process of incineration, the body was placed in the furnace, expressly built for the purposes of cremation, at two o'clock, and in two hours nothing remained except a little heap of ashes, weighing about five pounds.

Near Shelbyville, Ky., recently, masked men set fire to the cabin of some negroes, compelling the inmates to come out and call aloud their names. The last man to respond was Reuben Dennis, and as he uttered his name they literally riddled him with bullets.

Peter Myers, an insolvent banker of Carthage, Mo., has been sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for committing felony in the management of his business.

Fourteen stores at Medway, Ala., were burned, entailing a loss of $50,000.

According to recent dispatches Sitting Bull has not yet crossed into the United States, but remains on British soil, where he has been joined by sixty additional lodges of Sioux.

Considerable damage was done during a heavy storm in California. In Jackson, Amador county, half of the Chinese quarters were swept away and eight Chinamen and two women were drowned.

Four thousand bales of cotton were destroyed by fire at Memphis, Tenn.

Marion Coyle, James O'Brien and another man attempted to cross the river at Wheeling, W. Va., while intoxicated and were drowned.

A dog exhibition at St. Louis opened with nearly 1,000 specimens of valuable canines. During the first day a dog from New York, that cost $10,000, died in an epileptic fit.

During a Senate discussion of the bill to regulate the compensation of postmasters, Messrs. Edmunds, Hamlin, Davis, of West Virginia, and others expressed themselves in favor of a restoration of the franking privilege.

The Democratic State convention met at Indianapolis and nominated a ticket headed by J. G. Shanklin for secretary of state. The chairman of the meeting was Ex-Governor Hendricks. The platform declares that the national bank notes should be retired and replaced by an equal amount of treasury notes; that greenbacks should be made a more full legal tender in payment of all debts; that the government should issue paper money in such amounts as the sound business interests may from time to time require; favors the taxation by the States of the United States notes; opposes further funding of the national debt abroad; is in favor of the repeal of the resumption act and the bankrupt act; demands a silver dollar of 412½ grains; is opposed to land grants or subsidies, and charges that Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks were "wrongfully kept out of the positions to which a free people had called them."

From Washington.

Among recent important nominations by the President are the following: Bayard Taylor, of Pennsylvania, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Germany; John Baker, of Illinois, to be minister resident to Venezuela; William C. Goodloe, of Kentucky, to be minister resident in Belgium, and Samuel Blatchford, of New York city, to succeed the late Judge Johnson, as judge of the second judicial district, embracing Vermont, Connecticut and the northern, eastern and southern districts of New York.

Hon. William A. Howard has been appointed governor of Dakota, to succeed J. L. Pennington, whose commission has expired.

The sloop-of-war Wyoming will leave Washington on the 15th of March with agricultural exhibits for the Paris exposition.

Postmasters throughout the country will be asked to receive subscriptions for the pedestal of the statue, "Liberty Enlightening the World," presented to America by France, and which is to be placed at the entrance of New York harbor.

The President has approved the joint resolution of Congress declaring that a reduction of the tax on distilled spirits is inexpedient.

About sixty members of the House, of both parties, in favor of the silver bill, held a meeting and discussed that measure. General Ewing, B. F. Butler and others, gave their views, and a motion that when the bill came up in the House it should be referred to the committee on banking and currency was carried.

The national convention of the United States export trade convened in Washington, a large number of delegates from all parts of the Union being in attendance.

Congressman Bland, of Missouri, author of the silver bill, stated during a debate in the House, that he favored concurrence in the Senate amendments to that bill.

Representative Ellis, of Louisiana, says that in a protracted interview with the President he received assurances from him that the administration had never contemplated any interference, by the United States courts or otherwise, with the decisions of the courts or State government of Louisiana, in the matter of the returning board prosecutions.

The House committee on banking and currency authorized its chairman, Mr. Buckner, to report his bill which proposes to substitute new treasury notes for national bank notes. It previously heard Mr. John Jay Knox, comptroller of the currency, in an argument against the bill. He contended that its enactment would be an infringement of vested rights, and that the government has no constitutional power to tax the notes of national banks while their charters continue in existence.

On the second day of the national convention of exporters, in Washington, a resolution was passed declaring that all the interests of this country demand the establishment or maintenance of steamship lines between the United States and all places that can offer a market for our products.

Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen has asked to be put on the retired list. He has been in active service forty years.

Foreign News.

Lord Derby has issued a protest against the Russian occupation of Constantinople, and has ordered her fleet to attempt to seize Gallipoli, or menace the communication of the British fleet, might lead to serious results.

A dispatch from Havana states that the Cuban insurrectionists have made overtures for peace to General Martinez-Campos, and that the early restoration of order throughout Cuba is probable.

King Alphonso opened the session of the Cortes at Madrid, and presented the queen to the representatives of the nation.

It has been decided to hold the peace congress of the great powers at Baden-Baden, and Russia has proposed that the United States take part therein.

At Germany's request Russia has renounced the intention to occupy Constantinople.

The marriage of the Princess Charlotte, daughter of the Crown Prince of Germany and grand-daughter of Queen Victoria, to Bernard, Prince of the Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen and of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, cousin to the crown prince, to Augustus, Prince of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, were celebrated in Berlin amid great festivities.

Austria's position in regard to the Eastern complications is set forth by Prince Auersperg, president of the Austrian council of ministers as follows: "Austria is bound to declare generally that it cannot regard some of the peace stipulations as consonant with the interests of the monarchy. This reservation does not apply to the amelioration of the condition of the Christians, but to such provisions as might involve alteration of the balance of power in the East to the detriment of Austria. The government confidently hopes that the European council will reach an understanding and a solution satisfactory to all. In any case the government, in the present grave circumstances, will consider it its duty and mission to secure due recognition of the political and material interests and dignity of the monarchy."

Prince Bismarck stated to the German parliament that he did not believe in a European war, as the powers who opposed Russia would have to assume the responsibility of the legacy left by Turkey. He rejected emphatically all suggestions that Germany should intervene, while, if asked she was willing honorably to meditate, but did not wish to exercise the office of arbiter of Europe.

The London *Times* in a recent editorial article says: "It is said on authority which cannot be questioned that seventy millions of human beings are now starving in the famine-stricken provinces of north China. The imagination fails to cope with so gigantic a calamity."

The conclave of cardinals at Rome has begun its session for the election of a successor to Pius Ninth.

The conclave in Rome, at which sixty-one cardinals assisted, concluded its labors in the selection of Cardinal Gioachino Pecci as Pope, after the third ballot. The new Pope has chosen the title of Leo XIII. The conclave lasted forty hours, being twelve hours shorter than that which elected Pius IX., his predecessor, from the moment the conclave had gone into session the outside world was busy watching for the signs of progress made. This is achieved by watching a particular chimney. Through this comes the smoke of burning ballots, which declares that a Pope has been elected, as when a Pope is chosen by vote the ballots are burned in another place. Cardinal Pecci lacked at the third ballot only five votes of the requisite two thirds. Thereupon Cardinal Franchi, and those holding the same views, advanced and knelt before him. Other cardinals followed this example, and Cardinal Pecci was thus elected by the method known as "by adoration." The new Pope was born in Italy, March 2, 1810, and previous to his election to the Papacy, was known as archbishop of Perouse and Papal Chamberlain. He was one of the two candidates of the moderate party among the cardinals, and is described as a man of ability, tact, and moderation of views. In appearance he is tall, with a high forehead, long face, straight features, prominent chin and a cheerful, open countenance.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

The debate on the silver bill was brought to a close in the Senate. Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, speaking in favor of the measure, and Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, closing the debate. Mr. Lamar presented resolutions of the Mississippi Legislature instructing their representatives to vote for the silver bill, and declared his determination to vote against the bill in accordance with his own convictions of constitutional power in regard to remonetization were voted upon. The committee's amendment to strike out the free coinage clause, and substitute a clause for the coinage of from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 a month was defeated by a vote of 49 to 25.

Mr. Morrill moved an amendment providing that all existing contracts shall be paid in United States notes at their face value at date of contract, resulting yeas, 26; nays, 44. The yeas and nays were next ordered on the amendment of Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, making the dollar consist of 420 grains, which was amended by Mr. Blaine to read 425 grains. The vote resulted in yeas, 22; nays 46. Mr. Eaton moved to amend by making the dollar 440 grains. Lost. The vote was then taken on Mr. Cameron's amendment to make the dollar 420 grains, resulting in yeas, 25; nays, 44.

The Silver Bill Passed.

The United States Senate, after an all-night session, voted early this morning to pass the silver bill, by a vote of 48 to 21. The vote was as follows (Democrats in small capitals): Yeas—Allison (Ia.), ARMSTRONG (Mo.), BAILEY (Tenn.), BECK (Ky.), Booth (Cal.), Bruce (Miss.), Cameron (Pa.), Cameron (Wis.), CockRELL (Mo.), COKE (Tex.), Conover (Fla.), Davis (Ind., Ill.), DAVIS (W. Va.), DENNIS (Md.), Dorsey (Ark.), EUSTIS (La.), Ferry (Mich.), GARLAND (Ark.), GORDON (Ga.), GROVER (Or.), HEREFORD (W. Va.), Howe (Mo.), Ingalls (Kan.), JOHNSTON (Va.), JONES (Fla.), Jones (Nev.), Kellogg (La.), Kirkwood (Ia.), McCREERY (Ky.), McDONALD (Ind.), McMillan (Minn.), Matthews (Ohio), MAXEY (Tex.), MERRIMON N. C.), MORGAN (Ala.), Oglesby (Ill.), Paddock (Neb.), Pinkle (Col.), RANSOM (Md.), Saunders (Neb.), Spencer (